



THE NEW SUN FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(By Courtesy of the "South China Morning Post")

PEACE FOR CHINA.

A SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL DEMAND.

Shanghai, March 19.
The Chinese commercial bodies held a mass meeting this afternoon to insist on the conclusion of peace in China, both sides waiving technicalities. They threaten refusal to pay further taxes or even the closing of their shops as a silent protest, unless the leaders of the North and South comply, but there is little hope here that the deadlock can be broken.

THEFT OF STRAITS NOTES.

AN ARREST IN HONGKONG.

Singapore, March 19.
The Police have secured the arrest at Hongkong of a man charged with the theft of 1,000 five-dollar Straits notes from the S.S. Nellore. Five hundred notes were recovered.

STRAITS PASSAGE CONTROLLER.

Singapore, March 19.
A Passage Controller for the Straits has been appointed to deal with all passages to Europe.

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT DIVIDEND.

Shanghai, March 18.
The Shanghai Land Investment Company is paying a five per cent. final dividend.

FOREIGNER DIES OF INFLUENZA.

Shanghai, March 18.
Another foreigner has died of influenza.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

INFLUENZA IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, March 18.
The influenza epidemic is getting worse. Mr. R.A. Good, of the Yorkshire Insurance Company, is among the latest victims. Several others are in a critical condition. There were over 300 deaths last week.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

("Daily Bulletin" Service).

AMERICAN GUNNERY ON WESTERN FRONT.

Washington, March 18.
Rear-Admiral Plunkett, Commander of the American Naval Battery in the fighting on the Western Front, has reported upon the part his guns played in the last days of the war. The 14-inch 50-calibre guns were originally designed for the battleship *Suez*, but were later placed on a land battery.
Commenting upon the work of these guns, Admiral Plunkett said that observations were made after the retreat of the Germans, and these showed shell craters remarkably uniform in size and of great extent. He said that one shot completely wrecked the railway lines of these tracks for a distance of 100 feet, tearing up the rails and shattering the lines, leaving an enormous crater in the road bed. Traffic was completely stopped, not only during the firing but from six to ten hours each day after firing had ceased. The batteries cost \$2,689,970 and with 2,400 projectiles the total outlay was \$3,337,870. The guns at an elevation of 45 degrees could be fired from railroad mounts a distance of 24.2 miles.—*American Wireless*.

SINO-JAPANESE AFFAIRS AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

Paris, March 18.
The Sino-Japanese Agreement of Sept., 1918, and the Supplementary Treaty and Note of May, 1915, concerning the disposition of German rights in the Shantung province, are now before the Council of the Great Powers at the Peace Conference.
Both Chinese and Japanese Delegates declare that no documents have been withheld from the Peace Conference, which is expected shortly to pass upon the disposition of the former German holding of the Shantung Province.—*American Wireless*.

WAR RESPONSIBILITY.

Paris, March 18.
The Sub-Committee of the Peace Conference dealing with the responsibility for the war has completed its work, and the result is about to be made public.

It is believed that the finding of any moral responsibility is not regarding the technical violation of international law by Germany.

The other Sub-Committee on other phases of the responsibility for the war has completed its work.

The Allied representatives on Monday heard for the first time M. Paschich on the Albanian claims, which were referred to the Committee on Greek Affairs.

The Council of the Great Powers further discussed the preliminary peace treaties on Saturday. These, which include territorial, financial, reparations and economic subjects, as well as military and naval disarmament, will soon be prepared.—*American Wireless*.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE RECENT DEMOBILISATION RIOTS.

NO BOLSHEVIST COMPLEXION.

London, March 8.
Brigadier-General Sir Ian Colquhoun, interviewed by Reuters' Agency, said the officers in the Kinmel Park and Rhydydderdy incidents were not attacked. On the contrary, the men treated them with the greatest courtesy and they themselves mixed freely with the men. Some actually put down the loot in order to salute him and then picked up the loot again.

Reports of the damage to the camp were greatly exaggerated. Some 50 to 60 men attacked some canteens. The men of one camp, anticipating danger, armed themselves and fired, contrary to express orders. That was on Wednesday, when the fatalities occurred.

The girls in the camp were not attacked. The girls were treated with the utmost civility, and not a man entered the girls' huts while they were occupied.

One man, who raised a red flag in an attempt to introduce Bolshevism, was shot.

BRITISH BATTLE EXPLOITS.

PROPOSED BATTLEFIELD MEMORIALS.

London, March 17.
A Battle Exploit Memorials Committee, consisting of senior officers representing the whole Empire, has been formed at the War Office to consider the erection of permanent memorials on the battlefields, preferably to Divisions or higher formations. It is pointed out that the exploits of smaller units may be recorded thereon. Claims from Australia, New Zealand and India must reach Whitehall before October 1st.

DAY BY DAY.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts are in receipt of a telegram from their Shanghai Office stating that the Central Stores, Ltd., (Shanghai Hotels) has declared a dividend of Shanghai \$1.50. The profit for the year amounts to approximately \$300,000.

That well-polished excuse of "being given it to carry" still finds favour with the opium smugglers. One who was caught on board the Kwong Hing with 20 tael of illicit opium on his person tendered this excuse to Mr. R. E. Lindell, and found that it did not help him. He was sent to prison for three months in default of a \$1,000 fine.

For stealing a quantity of beef, a Chinese foki of a butcher's stall in the Central Market got six weeks to-day. The butcher had a contract with the Naval Yard for the supply of meat to the Naval ships. The foki was entrusted with the delivering of the meat and yesterday he was arrested on going out of the gate, and a search brought forth 5 1/2 lbs. of meat, which he had retained from the quantity that was to have been delivered. An investigation of the stores of the ships revealed that this quantity was missing. Mr. J. H. Gardiner later appeared in Court and applied for a rehearing, which His Worship adjourned until to-morrow. Mr. Gardiner stated that the foki was innocent, on the ground that he brought in more meat than was required and that the quantity said to have been stolen was the surplus.

Resulting from a fight from which one of them received a pair of black eyes and a broken arm, two Indians came into Mr. R. E. Lindell's court to-day the damaged participant accusing the other of assaulting him. The version of the affair, as given by the complainant, was that he was walking in Connaught Road Central when the defendant and another man came up, and invited him to a drink. He declined and the two men thereupon belaboured him with a stick, and whilst he was lying prostrate on the ground in a dazed condition, the defendant kicked his face and hands so badly that he had to receive medical treatment. On the other hand, the defendant told Mr. Lindell that the complainant was not on good terms with him because the complainant believed him to be an informer to the Government in respect of some seditious matter, and so he put up the

AMERICA'S DEMAND FOR HONGKONG RICE.

THE REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.

A couple of days ago we announced that the American Consul-General had received instructions from Washington to the effect that the import restrictions upon the shipment of rice to the United States had been removed, effective from the 17th instant. Readers will remember that the restrictions, which came into operation during the war, were removed after the Armistice, but for some unknown reason the U. S. Government re-introduced the restrictions.

Contrary to anticipations, this removal of the embargo has so far not affected the rice market locally. It is too early in the day to say whether orders will come freely from America for rice. There is a heavy congestion on the wires and some of the cables received from San Francisco and other large rice-importing centres are dated the 5th instant. So until the transmission of telegrams assumes its normal tenour we shall not be able to say whether America will need large quantities of rice from Hongkong.

The rice market is simply marking time. When a purchaser comes into the market prices of the different grades go up immediately. During the last three weeks or so, prices have fluctuated. When a lull set in, the rates dropped. Since the Japanese retired from the market things have been fairly dull. "Siam usual" quality, which is in great demand from America, is now quoted at \$3.50 per picul. When an enquiry sets in, rates jump up 20 to 30 cents a picul and rice versa in a dull market. Should the enquiry from America be a large one in volume, prices of the different grades are bound to harden, and this is bound to hit the poorer classes. A transaction of 2,000 tons is enough to put the market up, now-a-days, to 40 or 50 cents per picul. Havana is reported to be flooded with rice supplies which the Japanese have dumped there.

story of being assaulted with the object of getting him (the defendant) into trouble. Mr. Lindell to the complainant:—"You expect me to believe that because you refused a drink they assaulted you?"—"I know of no other reason." Mr. Lindell to the defendant:—"How do you account for his two black eyes?"—"He knocked his face against a gate." Inspector Browne:—"They were both drunk and had to be assisted to the Station." The defendant admitted he was a little drunk. Mr. Lindell remanded the case to to-morrow, the defendant to produce his witness.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A BIG CALENDAR.

The March Criminal Sessions were opened this morning, His Lordship Sir William Ross Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Melbourne sitting. (Before the Chief Justice.)

RETURNED RANSOMERS.

Ho Sing was charged with disobedience of order of banishment and pleaded guilty.

The Acting Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. H.E. Pollock, K.C., said the accused had been banished three times and had returned on each occasion. On two occasions the banishment order was for a period of 20 years.

Sentence of three years' hard labour was passed.

Chan Yau pleaded guilty to the same charge.

The Attorney General said the accused had been banished on two occasions, the last for life. Sentence of three years' hard labour was passed.

Tong Fook also pleaded guilty to a charge of returning from banishment.

The Attorney General said the accused had been banished on eight occasions, the last sentence being banishment for life.

Sentence of four years' hard labour was passed.

Ng Kam was charged on two counts with robbery with violence at Tai Kok Tsui on February 5th, on two persons Ng Hee and Au Yeung Chung, and on a third count with wounding Au Yeung Chung.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. G.H. Wakeman, prosecuted. Prisoner pleaded not guilty and the following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. J. M. Noronha, S. Goldschmidt, C. H. Kim, A. A. Gil, P. W. Vermeulen, E. C. Arculli, V. A. Yvanovich.

The Crown Solicitor said that the offence was committed at 124, Cranmer Street, Tai Kok Tsui, where Au Yeung Chung and his wife, Ng Hei, kept a tobacco shop. At 9.15 p.m. on 5th February, someone went to the shop and called out that he wished to buy tobacco. The door was opened and three men entered. They immediately assaulted Au Yeung Chung, and threw pepper in his eyes. He called out, and while temporarily blinded, one of the three men stabbed him. His wife was assaulted by the prisoner. She was thrown to the ground and a gold hairpin taken from her hair. She shouted and blew a police whistle, whereupon the three robbers departed. They were arrested by the police shortly afterwards and prisoner was identified by both husband and wife.

Evidence was then given after which the Jury found the accused guilty.

Prisoner had nothing to say and had no witnesses. He added that he came from Macao.

His Lordship summed up briefly and the jury, without leaving the box, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on the first two counts and not guilty on the third.

The Crown Solicitor said nothing was known about prisoner. Prisoner was sentenced to five years' hard labour, with 12 strokes of the cat.

ROBERT AT HOTEL CHINA.

Chan Tsun, Kwan Tsun and Kwan Shing were charged with robbery with violence at the Hotel China on January 27th. They pleaded not guilty.

The jury was the same as in the previous case.

The Crown Solicitor, outlining the case for the prosecution, said the three prisoners were charged with committing a robbery on

the safe. He said the keys were in the possession of the complainant. The robbers then pointed a revolver at him and one threatened him with a dagger, cutting through two coats. His bunch of keys was taken from him, which contained the key of the safe. The safe was opened and money was taken, the whole amount totalling \$17,843.72. Witness was threatened from time to time and he was then tied up, with other foki, after which the robbers left, previously warning the staff not to make a noise. After the robbers had left witness went to the safe and found a revolver there. A number of balls of ten cent pieces were afterwards found on the stairs which witness recognised as those produced in court. Witness recognised the accused as one of the robbers.

After further evidence had been taken, the jury found the accused guilty.

In passing sentence, His Lordship said that whenever cases of armed robbery came before him, and were proved he intended to inflict the most severe sentences in order to suppress the increasing number of armed robberies. The accused would go to prison for eight years with hard labour, and receive 15 strokes of the "cat".

(Before the Prison Judge.)

ROBBERY AT TAI KOK TSUI.

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To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar demanded to-day was \$6.17-15d.

The Weather.

Forecast:—Fair. Barometer:—30.08. Temperature 2 p.m.:—73. Humidity 2 p.m.:—52.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wai Tsz Yat Po Service.)

Peking, March 18.

According to arrangement all the Japanese agreements are to be published one by one. Now the Diplomatic Commission considers that publication means China's recognition, as in the case of secret agreements entered into by individual officials, without the Government's cognisance. China should demand their cancellation.

Shanghai, March 18.

Chu Kai-kim has been ordered by the Premier to ask Tong Shao-yi for an explanation of the Southerners' attack in Fookien.

Tung In, the Kwong delegate at the Shanghai Conference, has declared that Luk Wing-fing has resigned to be one of the Councilors in the Military Government at Canton for good reasons, but not because he wants a separate peace, as rumoured.

A telegram from Unga states that Russians attacked Chinese troops at—Tonoula, wounding several. The Chinese are now prepared for emergencies.

Jan. 26. A woman named Ho Nam, who earned her living by dealing in jewellery, met another woman named Tai Ko, whom she had previously known in Canton. This woman asked Ho Nam to go to the Ping On boarding house and the latter was introduced to another woman who was married to a man named Cheung who was also living in the boarding house. Ho Nam was told to go to the Hotel China and take some jewellery with her for Cheung to select. She went there and was gagged and bound by the accused and her jewellery stolen. An alarm was raised and the three accused were arrested.

Evidence was then taken, after which the jury found the accused guilty and a sentence of five years' hard labour and twelve strokes of the "cat" was inflicted upon each of the accused.

THE LITTLETON ROAD ROBBERY.

Lo Cheung and Chan Shing pleaded guilty to a charge of robbery. The accused attempted to rob hawkers of \$15 on Littleton Road, on January 22. An alarm was raised and the first accused was caught by a chauffeur in the employ of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak and the second was chased by a watchman in the same gentleman's employ, but managed to escape. He was eventually arrested and several wounds on his person were found, believed to have been self-inflicted.

Sentence of five years' hard labour and 16 strokes of the "cat" was passed in each instance.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

Theatre Royal:—D. C. produced by J. C. and the Theatre—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

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THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
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Kowloon, No. 3 for Canton, Whampoa,
Kowloon, etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.
At the Dispensary, No. 2 for Hong &
Kowloon, No. 3 for Canton, Whampoa,
Kowloon, etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.
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FROM THE PULPIT.

DEMORILISATION.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev.
J. Kirk Macdonald at Union
Church on Sunday morning:—

"There is no discharge in that
War."—Eccles. 8/8.

The whole verse reads: "There
is no man that hath power over
the spirit to retain the spirit;
neither hath he power over the
day of death; and there is no
discharge in the war; neither
shall wickedness deliver him that
is given to it. The writer's
thought, apparently, is that all
through life man has to wage a
ceaseless moral struggle, from
which he cannot escape, even
should he throw off
moral restraint. There is no
discharge in that war, even for
the deserter. "Life," say the
biologists, using the term in the
very widest sense, "is a constant
struggle against opposing forces",
and so indeed it is, throughout
the entire vegetable and animal
kingdoms. Few are the acorns
which grow to sturdy oaks, and
if one of these hold on for hun-
dreds of years it is in an unending
contest between the vital power
within and the storms, chills, the
drought that beset it, with the
chance always of some sudden
thunderbolt to blast it in a flash.
Animal life also is, under
similar necessities, surrounded
by inimical influences against
which watch and ward have to
be kept, threatened by disease,
poison, accident, enemies,
holding its own against famine,
thirst and endless risks and
chances which make animal life

an adventure for the humblest of
its participants, every one of
them a soldier in its degree till
he finally drops out of the
mighty march!

As for man, when Job said
there is a warfare appointed to
him on the earth, he stated the
same general law upon the human
plane. If we even consider how
fearfully and wonderfully we are
made, how delicate and how com-
plex are the mechanism and the
chemistry of our physical make-
up and its mysterious processes,
the strange thing would seem to
be not that few of us achieve the
three score years and ten, but
that any of us ever get near it.
But above that level is the moral
struggle which marks us humans
out from the rest of creation, and
affords possibilities both for worse
and better which belong to us
alone. Truly in that warfare
there is no discharge. How
delicate and complex is the
spiritual organisation by which
we live and move, how
easily injured in any of its
mysterious organs, mind, heart,
will, conscience! You can mount
a mask to keep out the germs of
influenza, but what protection
will exclude the infections which
disease the soul, the taints and
poisons which pass from one to
another unheeded every hour as
evil seeks to diffuse itself in our
innocent Eden as of old? Who
even, one is sometimes in the
mood to ask, appears to care?
Very easily we let ourselves grow
weary in well-doing.

Most men's spiritual efforts are
about the most casual output in
their whole lives. Our goodness
is "like the morning dew which
goeth away early" because we
want none but such as can be

had—so we dream—without
strain, picked up easily in the
course of life whose real energies
are "otherwise engaged." The
Christian soldiership, to suit
most of us would be the kind of
conquest the Kaiser promised
himself in 1914, a short, proce-
sional affair with plenty of flag-
waving and bell-ringing and a
quick triumph. Well, there are
few quick triumphs in the war-
fare of the soul, and none of them
are permanent if one think to
lay down one's arms.

"Tis the most difficult of tasks
to keep,
"Heights which the soul is
competent to gain."

So wrote one who never
laid down his arms,
John Milton, to the last
doing battle for his ideals, winning
through to the highest expressions
of his genius in spite of the blind-
ness which would have daunted a
less heroic soul.

Demobilisation is in the air just
now, and speedily, we hope, may
the world's armed hosts be return-
ed to their homes and hearths.
They took up arms for a
temporary purpose, and if
we are left after all
with universal conscription as an
aftermath of the war, we shall
feel it was fought in vain. "I
am not a soldier, only a fighting
man," said one of them, and he
spoke for millions. They were
willing to fight if need were, and
they did fight heroically, but they
had no wish to make soldiering
their business beyond the
duration of the war. They are
eager now to claim their dis-
charge, and return to the paths
of peaceful citizenship where
King and Country need
them no less than they were
needed in the regiments and
battalions. And from that peace-
ful service there is no discharge,
no prospect of demobilisation at
the expiry of a few years. The
danger of to-day, it is said, lies
in the return to civil life of men
in a mood of reaction from
military discipline unfitting them
to take up again the yoke of com-
mon duty. Then besides the fight-
ing men the whole nation has been
more or less under martial law,
large numbers of its women and
youths organised on military lines
for the vast united effort which the
crisis demanded. That supreme
effort is over, crowned, for the
moment, with success, and having
exacted its heavy price. Presently
the tumult and the shouting will
have died, the Captains and
Kings departed to their more
commonplace duties in normal
life.

A new effort is being required
of us, a new enlistment for the
cause of country and the common
good. For many, that will be a
re-enlistment into the ranks of
the world's accustomed workers
and helpers. Others, let us trust,
will dedicate to the purposes of
peace those unused talents
which were unfolded from many
nations in the hour of
emergency. The battle of life
summons us now that the battle
of nations has been decided. Its
duration for each of us is the
duration of our life and power of
service, and we shall have missed
the great lesson of the war if we
let things slip back into the old
struggle for individual advan-
tages, or class privileges, or any-
thing short of the common weal.
"Every man for himself" is a
miserable motto which has
had too long a vogue
already, and every man
for his section, his tribe, his
order, is little or nothing better.
No poorer ambition can be con-
ceived than just to fight against
till you accumulate enough loot to
retire to your cave as primitive
man did, or your palace, as
modern man wants to, and do
nothing more for anybody.

We think little of the soldier
whose mind is the fixed on noth-
ing but the day of demobilisation.
But what better is the common
ambition to get rid of work and
of duty, and thenceforward do
nothing but simply what one
pleases?

"I will say unto my soul, Soul
take thine ease"—it is a lost soul
which says that: God says to it;
Thou fool; and man has a right
to say, Thou Skirker. Perhaps
inside every man's skin their
lurks somewhere a skirker, a lazy
coward who would like to desert, an
idle skirker who thinks of nothing
from the day he has to buckle on

(Continued on page 3.)

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FROM THE PULPIT.

(Continued from Page 2.)

the armour but the relief of some day being able to throw it off. Happily for us all, duty never lets us go. To cease to strive is to cease to live, in any sense worth while and to realise this and welcome it is to possess oneself of the true joy of life. And let us be sure that no true warfare rightly waged ends in defeat. The struggle itself is a victory, and its patient continuance a daily triumph, and greater in proportion to the odds. All great souls prove that for us, and make us ashamed that for so little cause we ever feel like striking our colours or crying "Kamerad!"

I have mentioned Milton and his blindness; more striking still is Beethoven in his deafness—that towering musical genius imprisoned and tormented by the cruellest misfortune which could have befallen the world's master mind in sound, yet never thwarted, never defeated, working fruitfully to the last, and dying with a mind still teeming unexhausted with projects which only death, and not the deafness, frustrated. How much poorer also would the world of literature have been as well as the gallery of noble examples if R. L. Stevenson had taken counsel of his weaknesses and given up the fight? "For fourteen years," he writes, "I have not had a day's health. I have written in hemorrhages, written torn by coughing, written when my head swam with weakness; and for so long, it seems to me, I have won my wages and recovered my glove. The battle goes on—ill or well is a trifle so it goes. I was made for a contest, and the powers have so willed that my battlefield should be this dingy, inglorious one of bed and the physic bottle." There speaks a heroic soul, "made for a contest." No hankering for demobilisation with such as he, and near the end he writes again, "Sick or well, I have had a splendid time of it." No man is defeated who puts up a brave fight, and dies without a wound.

Such as these are shining examples from the choice list of the world's illustrious few. They might be multiplied indefinitely from the ordinary ranks of life. We have all known such, strenuous and brave to the last, till when the end did come we felt it was absurd to think of it as defeat, and could but cry, "O grave, where is thy victory?" The great missionary Apostle is the prototype of them all, being "such an one as Paul the aged," and confessing a "desire to depart and be with Christ," yet willing to go on for the Churches' sakes, in the toils and hardships and persecutions. You remember, too, old Robert Moffat—"O for another life to spend among the heathen." His pioneer career had been no easy one, but it is seldom the men who have been in the thick of the fight who are keenest on laying down their arms.

So, inclosing, far from uttering any complaint because there is no discharge in this warfare, it is good to know that in it there is always a place for the veteran. Do you remember the story—pathetic in its way—of David's last battle against the Philistines? The old warrior waxed faint, and a gigantic enemy pressed on him with a mighty spear of brass. His young men rescued him, and then, we read, they swore unto David, saying, Thou shalt no more go out with us to battle, lest thou quench the lamp of Israel? The time will come to you all, if you live enough, when your juniors will place you on the retired list. It will be done kindly and lovingly and because they value you, but it will be done. But God has no retired list on His roll-call, for the warfare in which Christ is your captain is "not with confused noise and garments rolled in blood," but one in which, though even the youths faint and are weary, they that wait upon the Lord renew their strength, and keep the flag flying until the end.

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GENERAL NEWS.

TORPEDO AT WHIST DRIVE.

The evidence given by military witnesses at the inquest at Brighton recently on Annie Scholey, a member of the W.A.A.C. who was killed by the explosion at Crowborough Camp, clearly establishes the fact that the explosion came from an iron pipe used to poke the fire. Regimental Sergeant-Major Wiley and Sergt. Keys agreed that the pipe was one of several picked up from a salvage heap some weeks ago and used to hold up ropes for the boxing ring. This pipe happened to have been dropped in a corner and overlooked. In searching for a poker to stir the fire on the night of the whist drive Sergt. Keys picked up this pipe and used it for the purpose. He then leaned it against the iron

chimney of the stove. Half an hour later a tremendous explosion came from the pipe and fragments of iron flew about the room. Miss Scholey received two large fragments in her side and was removed to Brighton, but died on the way. Eight soldiers were also injured and taken to hospital, where they are progressing favourably. It was suggested by an artillery officer that the pipe had been charged with aminol, a powerful explosive largely used in the earlier days of the war for trench pedoes. This "pipe" was apparently one such torpedo, but how it came to Crowborough unexploded no one could explain. The heat of the stove would cause the explosion. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned, but the Coroner considered that the evidence was not sufficient as to the cause of the explosion.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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BIRTH.

HARRIS.—On 18th March to Lieut. and Mrs. P. H. Harris, H.K.S. (R.G.A.) a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1919.

SUMMER-TIME BUSINESS HOURS.

Yesterday we gave some opinions by heads of local businesses regarding the feasibility of revising office hours in Hongkong during the hot season of the year. From these it will have been noticed that views are rather divided on the subject. Shanghai, which has experimented with the issue for some years past, is now, however, coming round to the opinion that the interests of both employer and employee are better served during summer-time by work commencing and finishing an hour earlier than has been customary with most firms—that is to say, from 8 to 4 instead of from 9 to 5 o'clock. Between the two periods, a fifteen minute interval is proposed, which, we believe, is the rule generally followed in the Northern Settlement. Hongkong business people, however, work longer hours than are observed in Shanghai, and even if any alteration in the present system were made locally, it is not suggested that the fifteen-minute interval should be extended. The idea put forward is simply that work should begin at 8 o'clock instead of 9, and end at 4 o'clock instead of 5, as at present.

This scheme is not, it should be understood, in the nature of a day-light saving proposal. Daylight-saving is good for the winter, when the evenings come in earlier and give little chance for outdoor recreation of any kind. The underlying idea is that in summer a man can do better work in the mornings than he can in the afternoons. As the head of one of the large Shanghai insurance companies put it, "the morning is cooler, and after the journey to and fro at fifteen minutes, many of our employees are found to be quite tired out in the really hot weather, and unfit for a long session in the afternoon." This gentleman says that after giving the scheme two years' trial, heads of departments confirm that the work is more satisfactorily done under the new arrangement than under the old. Employees get to the office before the heat of the morning sets in, and they have a longer evening in the open air. It has been said that the conditions in Hongkong are different from those which obtain in Shanghai, but we know of no such contrast so far as this particular question goes. It is common knowledge that a man can do far better work between 8 and 9 a.m. than he can between 4 and 5 p.m. during the dog days of summer. And as it is the case that we work longer hours here than they do in Shanghai, surely there is all the greater need for a readjustment of the clock in the summer. More recreation, which the suggested scheme would make possible, means that employees would be kept in a better state of health than by being cooped up in office at the tail-end of the day.

There are, of course, certain businesses which would find any re-adjustment of hours extremely awkward, if not totally impracticable. The Banks are probably in this position. But for the ordinary commercial houses we cannot see what reasonable objection can be taken to the scheme, especially if it were followed on a fairly uniform scale. At any rate, Shanghai firms can work according to this new plan, and what Shanghai can do, is surely possible here. Europeans are, after all, not in their own climate out East, and they cannot be expected to work hard throughout a protracted afternoon session. To avoid this is the main object of the suggested scheme; and on that ground alone it is worthy of consideration by the Chamber of Commerce and business firms in general.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

ANARCHY TRIUMPHANT.

The latest news from Germany reads that a description of some of the worst fighting during the war, or one of the bloodiest days of the Russian revolution. Civil war with all its horrors has come upon the German people, who are suffering bitter, unending, and unending suffering. Anarchy and bloodshed are everywhere throughout the land, and it seems that Germany is about to become another Russia. It is true, indeed, that the Government troops are maintaining the upper hand, but they are maintaining it at a terrible cost to the country. There will be no need for the Allies to take revenge for Germany is being visited with a far more terrible punishment than the Allies could ever dream of. Both sides seem filled with a lust for killing, and even the women are participating in the orgy of bloodshed and cruelty. Red Cross ambulances are frequently stopped, and the wounded thrown, shot, or beaten to death. The whole nation has gone mad with the desire to kill, and everywhere is murder, destruction and utter chaos. We had thought that our hearts had been stunned to all sentiments of pity by the infamous deeds of the Germans during the last four years, but we cannot look on at the terrible thing that Germany has become without a feeling of horror and regret at the annihilation of a once great nation.

HOIST WITH HER OWN PETARD.

The Germans are indeed being hoist with their own petard, for we read that in the bitter struggles which are drenching the streets of Berlin and other towns with blood, the combatants are making use of many of those weapons of frightfulness which they were the original inventors, and with which they caused so much misery and death. We read that both sides are using gas and tear shells which are causing infinite havoc throughout Berlin. No punishment could have been more fitting than this, that the instigators of one of the worst methods of war in the history of the world, should thus to open themselves. But our humanity and pity permit us to gain little satisfaction in such a punishment, however fitting, for it is a terrible picture which we have now to look on. The same fact applies in regard to the air-raids which threaten to lay low the whole of Berlin. We had often wished that Berlin would come to know in full the horror and destruction that air-raids bring, and there is no doubt that the Allies would have taken revenge in this respect if the war had not ended when it did. But now no town knows better what air-raids mean, for correspondents at Berlin describe Saturday's air bombing by the Spartacists as worse than any of the London or Paris air-raids.

IMMEDIATE HELP WANTED.

It is with a strange mixture of satisfaction and pity with which we regard the present situation in Germany, but the common-sense view point must be the one by which the Allies must tackle the matter. As we said in our editorial yesterday, Germany must be given assistance to save her from herself. As Mr. Lansing, the American Secretary of State said the other day: "Sentiments of hatred and vengeance must not be allowed to stand in the way of checking the advance of terrorism in Germany. No time must be lost if the world is to be saved from despotism and anarchy." It may be necessary to use force of arms in order to bring Germany to her senses, but, as we have said before, the settling of the economic question might go a long way towards a solution of the problem. That is why General Plumer telegraphed the other day to the War Council urging the immediate sending of supplies to the population of Germany suffering under his eyes in order to prevent the spread of disorder and also humanitarian grounds. It is not so much a matter of helping Germany, as the fact that the dread germ of Bolshevism anarchy, must be destroyed at all costs. The Council realises this necessity, and has decided to continue at once the arrangements for feeding Germany, and to resume at Brussels the shipping negotiations broken off at Spa. It is to be hoped that good results will accrue from this step at an early date.

DAY BY DAY.

A KIDDER IS A MAN WHO CARRIES HIS MONEY IN A PURSE THAT CLOSERS MORE EASILY THAN IT OPENS.

There was one fatal case of cerebro-spinal meningitis notified yesterday.

The Royal Naval Quadrille Club is holding its closing dance on the 25th instant.

The Texas Oil Company of U.S. is to have an office in Canton, in order to better promote their business; at present they only sell their products through agencies. The Company intend to erect kerosene tanks to facilitate their business.

Owing to the excessive demand for seats for "Pinkie and the Fairies," it has been decided to give two extra performances—a matinee on Thursday, the 27th inst., and a night performance on Saturday, the 29th inst. This latter will be the last performance of the play. Booking for these two performances opens on Saturday at Montre's.

Trade Inquiry List No. 104, issued by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, shows that American concerns are seeking Hongkong connections as listed below:—Plumbing Materials; General Representation; Automobile Tires; Rice Machinery; Fire Brick, Fire Clays, Sewer Pipes, Bottle Caps; Import and Export; General Import and Export Connections; Wood Oil, Essential Oils, Bean Oil, Beans and Peas.

Miss Marjorie Stewart will enact the part of "Pinkie" on Friday night and Miss Georgia Mosser on Saturday night. Owing to the length of the production, the curtain must rise at 9 p.m. sharp, so as to conclude just before midnight. Everyone is therefore requested to be seated punctually to make the undisturbed acquaintance of Pinkie and her little friend Tommy, who are discovered playing in their garden immediately on the rise of the curtain. The entire proceeds of this performance, without any deductions whatever, will be allocated to the Hongkong War Memorial Fund.

Mr. R. E. Lindell, to the father of a Chinese boy who was caught by a forest guard damaging some trees:—"Do you know that your son has been caught stealing 12 catties of wood?" The father:—"I do not know; I was away from home." Mr. Lindell:—"It is your duty to know what your son was doing." The father:—"I leave the matter with your Worship." Mr. Lindell:—"If you like I will order eight strokes of the birch to be inflicted on him in your presence." In due course the father witnessed the spectacle of his son receiving corporal punishment, he being relieved of this paternal duty by the Police, who had provided a birch for that purpose.

The first summonses in connection with the new Ordinance which holds the tenants of a house responsible for the rubbish which is dumped in the street were heard before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning when 31 Chinese, mostly females, were each fined \$5 for dumping rubbish in Bridges Street. It was stated by the Sanitary Dept. that the practice was getting very aggravating and accounted for the greater part for the dirty condition of the streets of the Colony. In the present case, the rubbish consisted of such insanitary matter as kitchen refuse, and the offence was aggravated by the people on the second floor of one house throwing down broken china ware into the street, narrowly missing a Sanitary Board coolie who was engaged in carting away the refuse. An instance of this was afforded some time back when a coolie received a heavy object on his head and had to be removed to hospital.

MODERN MODES.



SPORTS COSTUME OF FIGURED SHANTUNG.

Designs of the Moment by "Sacha."

THE NEW SPRING MATERIALS.

Colour is exceedingly prominent in the new materials seen at the manufacturers' agents—materials of all sorts, cottons, woollens and silks.

Among the silks, I am assured that taffetas will lead the list. These are thick soft taffetas that will make splendid street costumes, either in tailored two-piece costumes, or dress coats. An elegant street costume made after the old model of the Directorate redingote is particularly attractive in dark blue taffetas striped at wide distances with double-threaded lines of bright green enclosing a one thread line of white, set rather close together.

The revers, collar, and cuffs are faced with white silk. The chemise dress will undoubtedly remain in favour in spite of the drawback that it is so easily copied by home dressmakers. To render it conspicuously personal, the big dressmakers will use, for this model of simple lines, only the richest of materials, and generally, it will be made in tunic shape; the rich stuffs will be confined to the tunic, while the not too scant and not too short underskirt will be made of plain soft satin.

Through the winter the linings of capes and cloaks have matched the colour of the fur used to trim them. With fur trimmings discarded, the linings will be of gayest colours and odd designs.

For afternoon dresses plain and fancy taffetas—either striped or figured—will be used in combination. And quantities of foulard silks are prepared for summer wear. As is usual with foulard silks, blue prevails in the foundation colour, but the designs of single and double rings, balls big and little, conventional flowers, and strange emblems, are carried out in every colour and every shade of colour, but blue, the blue of France, is the prevailing colour in silks, and in the new wools.

An amazing amount of embroidery is used on all materials but particularly in the decoration of the new Rodier cottons.

In these, this season, they have surpassed themselves! A design of Chinese pagodas set among green trees is wonderfully done in the fine thread embroidery peculiar to this house. Always fascinating, it is never more so than in this special design, which is carried out in colour on a white ground. And strange flowers, done in colours on a white ground, are immensely attractive.

On a ground of filmy, white cotton voile are black or coloured rings heavily embroidered they are raised high above the surface.

These rings enclose tiny flowers, and on another white ground work are tossed great balls of dainty mingled colours, that seem iridescent, they are so lightly placed.

While all colours are shown in these designs for summer wear, those oftenest seen are rose, yellow, and a bright but pale green, and all are accented by a line of black that strongly hints at black accessories in the final completion of the dress.

In all the Rodier designs the ball idea, large and small, is conspicuous. In size it ranges from a ball the size of a five franc piece, to one the size of a pea. In fact, one of the most striking novelties bears the name of "rangee pe pois." The tiny black dots are arranged inside pink lines—a charming summer combination of black, pink and white.

Of quite unusual interest, and immensely smart, are coarsely woven ecru linens with coloured borders, and coloured designs that are done in the fine thread motif mentioned above. On the coarse heavy surface this fairy-like stitchery is extremely fetching.

This special weave of linen is intended for tailor costumes. In cotton, linen, and woollen material, stripes and checks are extremely prominent. The combination of cream and black is shown a good deal in all materials, and cream and black are woven together into fine checks. Cream coloured serges are particularly desirable for tailored costumes and sporting coats.

Regarding millinery there is evidence that a lot of bead work will be used on the early hats. Jet and steel are already seen. Directoire pokes are listed and there are some very attractive mushroom sailors among early French chapeaux.

Small hats with elongated or square brims will have immediate attention. They may be of rough straw combined with Milan or Leghorn. Later we shall see a good deal of wovelet embroidery or applique straw motifs in flower effects. Flowers themselves are to bloom gorgeously on the hats that the fashionable woman puts on long before the arrival of Easter—which has long ceased to be the day on which the old is discarded for the new. The impatience of the modern woman and the enticement of new hats combine to the disadvantage of the familiar Winter fashions in favour of the alluring confection of straw, satin or chiffon with its message of the coming of Spring, sunshine and out-door life.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The man's lungs were affected, and none of the doctors in the hospital of one of our cathedral towns could discover exactly what was the cause of the malady. At last it occurred to them to ask the man what his trade was. He showed extreme reluctance to tell them, declared that they would never understand him even if he did, and finally stated that he was a wormer. Asked what on earth that was, the man explained that the supply of old oak furniture in the city was insufficient to supply the needs of the tourists who visited the shops, and that his part in the manufacture of antique chests and tables was the boring of worm-holes with an exceedingly fine wire. This deceit had been justly punished. It was the fine sawdust made in the process of worming that had affected the man's lungs.

Four out of the six French representatives at the Peace Conference have been journalists. M. Clemenceau left the editorial chair of *L'Homme Libre* to become Premier in 1917. M. Pichon in the last century worked with "The Tiger" on *La Justice*, and did not forsake journalism for diplomacy until 1894. Indeed he returned to it afterwards and forsook the political editorship of the *Petit Journal* when he joined Clemenceau's Government. M. Andre Tardieu reversed the customary procedure and began his career as a diplomat. But in 1902 he entered journalism, and as foreign editor of *Le Temps* exerted considerable influence on French foreign policy. M. Klotz was also a journalist and in fact M. Datesta, the secretary to the French delegation at the Conference, is the only member who has devoted his whole life to diplomacy.

Mr. Bridgeman, one of the members of the new Administration, once achieved the feat, through no fault of his own, of clearing the House of Commons in record time. The occasion was a debate on which any subject may be raised, and Mr. Churchill had seized the opportunity to deliver a slashing attack on Admiral Bridgeman, Mr. Bridgeman's uncle, which was considered worthy of a four-column report in the papers of those days. Mr. Churchill sat down, Mr. Bridgeman rose, and members waited expectant for what the House (and everyone else) delights in—a discussion involving personalities. Mr. Churchill's speech had invited a piquant reply. Mr. Bridgeman begged to call attention to the bad state of certain high roads in Shropshire, and members fairly tumbled over one another in their eagerness to escape the recital. I have never yet been able to make up my mind which was the worse scored off—the House or Mr. Churchill.

We are rather apt to treat revolutions as though they began for the first time in 1789. As a matter of fact, a recently deciphered papyrus shows a pretty revolutionary spirit among the Egyptians in the year 2000 before Christ—that is nearly four thousand years before the French thought of an upheaval. The period is between the old and the middle kingdom, and an Egyptian sage plaintively invites the king to save his people in telling him of the conditions of the country. He tells him that "that is past which yesterday could be seen. The land turns like a potter's wheel. The noble cry out and the poor are full of joy. Each town says, 'Let us drive the strong from without our midst!' Those who wore clothes are now in rags. Noble women trail through the land, and housewives say, 'Had we only something to eat!' The poor possess bridle things, and those who buy themselves not sandals now have treasure. The people have deploured the king and persecuted his officers." That the revolution was a success seems hardly to have been the case, for the papyrus goes on to say that laughter has gone; misery is in the land; big and small say, "If only I were dead." But, then, the recorder was a professor, and liked quiet, perhaps.

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THE TIN MARKET.

CONDITIONS IN
HONGKONG.

During the past few weeks the tin market has caused a fair amount of anxious thought on the part of dealers, many of whom have been badly hit by really alarming fluctuations. There has been a growing desire for information by merchants dealing in this commodity. Realising this the *Telegraph* elicited the following from one of the leading tin merchants in Hongkong:

The estimated stock of tin in Hongkong at present is about 3,000 tons, consisting of 2,500 tons of Yunnan tin and about 500 tons of Java tin. The total quantity of tin exported from Hongkong during 1918 was 10,000 tons, approximately, the greater portion of which went to America.

The tin market in Hongkong underwent wide fluctuations during last year and business was very brisk for the first five or six months. When the year began, the local price for No. 1 tin was Mex. \$103-\$104 per picul, and it reached its highest, i.e. Mex. \$132 per picul, in the middle of May. This great advance in price was principally due to the requisitioning of Dutch steamers and the consequent stoppage of exportations of Java tin to America. With the resumption of business in Java tin in the American market, the local price began to drop and was \$134 towards the end of June. The present market price is about \$90 per picul.

In October last, an Inter-allied Tin Executive was formed in London to control tin purchases for account of the Allies in all producing markets; but owing to the alteration in the situation, consequent upon the Armistice, the proposed tin control arrangements in Hongkong were considered unnecessary by the Government and cancelled.

Since the end of last year, no permits for importing tin into the United States of America have been obtainable, until the large quantity of tin, which was allocated to America by the Tin Executive, has been consumed.

HONGKONG FOG.

CARGO STEAMER STRIKES
A ROCK.

The foggy weather that we are now having may exact a good toll on shipping. From 8 o'clock last night till midnight a heavy haze covered the face of the waters and the tooting of the ferries and launches was insistent. It is a miracle that there were no collisions last night or this morning in the harbour, it being so foggy that one could hardly see what was near one's very nose. The coxswains of the Star Ferry launches were suffering from the blues, in case they rammed against a passing junk or vessel, which would open them to a trial for manslaughter. The haze this morning did not lift before 9.30, and those who travelled across the harbour had an unpleasant experience.

A dense fog was also responsible for a collision which took place yesterday morning when a Japanese cargo boat, the s.s. Kasuga Maru, whose local agents are the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha (not the s.s. Kasuga Maru, a large passenger boat, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha) carrying a cargo of rice, about 1,400 tons, en route from Chefoo to Canton, struck Waglan Island lighthouse at about 5.34 a.m. She endeavoured to proceed to Hongkong. However, water coming into the No. 1 hold damaged the cargo. The Captain of the boat beached her, running her ashore for safety near Janchau Island.

The vessel's agents sent a Tai-koo Dockyard surveyor boat, a diver, surveyor and engineers to Janchau Island. Mr. J. Lambert, Lloyd's Surveyor, and Mr. J. Reid, of the Tai-koo Docks, surveyed the boat yesterday.

The damage is not very great. The steamer is expected to be floated this evening and will proceed to the harbour for temporary repairs.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMNT.

"LAZARITE"

SANITARY BOARD.

CHILD LABOUR IN
HONGKONG.

At yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, Mr. F.B.L. Bowley asked:—"Does the Medical Officer of Health consider it desirable in the interests of the public health of the Colony that the ages, hours and conditions of the employment of women and children in factories, workshops and work places in the Colony should be regulated and controlled?"

The President read the following reply by the M.O.H.—"There is at present nothing equivalent to the Home Factory Acts and without full enquiry into all sides of the question only the broadest lines could be laid down as desirable for a beginning, viz.—

1. The conditions which should be regarded as constituting overcrowding in factories and workshops.

2. The ages at which children should be admitted to factories.

3. The regulation of working hours for children in factories."

The Board considered an application by the Messageries Maritimes for permission to erect one water closet on the second floor of Queen's Buildings, Marine Lot No. 369.

After some discussion, it was decided that the application be granted on condition an independent water supply be provided.

TRY THEM TO-NIGHT.

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LAWN TENNIS.

H. K. C. C. TOURNAMENTS.

Five matches in the Hongkong Cricket Club tournament were played off yesterday evening, with the following results:—

Open Championship Singles.—New Man Tsun beat A. Morse, 3-6, 6-3, 6-0, 9-7.

Open Championship Doubles.—L. Forster and W. Kay beat A. H. Crook and A. A. Claxton, 6-4, 7-5, 2-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Mixed Handicap Doubles.—Captain Murray and Mrs. Hammond (owe 3/6) beat S. H. Dodwell and Mrs. Moxon (owe 30), 6-4, 6-4; J. S. Jennings and Mrs. Manning (owe 1/6) beat Major Hammond and Miss Grimble (rec. 15/3), 6-3, 6-3.

Handicap Singles, "B" Class.—E. A. Macdonald (recs. 2/6) beat F. Bevington (recs. 1/6), 6-3, 2-6, 7-5.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WAR MEMORIAL.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong
Telegraph.")

Sir,—Of all the suggestions which have been put forward with regard to the form of Hongkong's War Memorial should take, that of a bridge spanning the Harbour, and thus forming a connection between Hongkong and Kowloon, is, in my mind, the best from every point of view.

which can be said in favour of such a scheme, not the least being a great possibility of the housing problem being solved. I substantiate this last statement by pointing out that one reason why Kowloon is not so favoured as a residential area as it might be is because of the time it takes, and other inconveniences, due to having to cross the Harbour. One cannot conceive anything more up-to-date and therefore more convenient than two long piers abutting from either side of the water and spanned by a bridge. In these days of great engineering it would be no wonderful feat to have the bridge constructed on the "swinging" principle to allow ships to pass. If such a scheme as this were adopted, it would without doubt prove a fitting memorial; one of which Hongkong might well be proud and one which would perform a real public service. Anyway, the time is bound to come when such a thing will be needed, and we may just as well do it now when such a golden opportunity offers.

Yours etc.,

A HONGKONG MERCHANT.
Hongkong, March 19, 1919.

Sir,—Regarding a fitting War Memorial, perhaps the suggestion of erecting a new Cathedral, in memory of the Hongkong men who gave their lives for the Great Cause; would be as suitable as any, and at the same time, a place of worship, and consolation, for those bereft of loved ones.

Yours etc.,

A WAR WIDOW.
Kowloon, March 18, 1919.

A SALVAGE MATTER.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong
Telegraph.")

Sir,—In your issue of Saturday you publish an interesting interview with a local "inventor" whose modesty evidently impressed your representative. In the reference to the salvage operation which he took part in over five years ago, his modesty seems to have given the impression that "alone he did

A EUROPEAN'S DEATH.

After we had gone to press yesterday, the enquiry was concluded into the death of Mrs. Walters on February 28th in the French Hospital following an operation under chloroform. The deceased was admitted to the hospital suffering from influenza and an abdominal tumour.

Sister Pauline, in the course of her evidence, said the patient appeared practically in the same condition as in other cases. She did not observe anything unusual, and paid special attention and take extra precautions as to her state of health.

After further evidence had been given, Mr. Orme mentioned several points which the jury should consider: Whether Mrs. Walters died from natural causes and if not whether anybody was to be blamed in connection with her death; whether Nurse Pauline was qualified to administer anaesthetics and whether an excess quantity of chloroform was used which might lead to serious consequences; whether this practice was acknowledged in other medical institutions and hospitals. The jury were also requested to give recommendations for the public's safety.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of Mrs. Walters was due to natural causes and no blame could be attached to any person.

It. In case he has forgotten, it may now be mentioned that he was one of a party of five Europeans (he was not in charge) which his present employers sent along with the underwriters' representative and the usual Chinese assistance to save the vessel and bring it to Hongkong.

Your etc.,

INC.

[Whatever the facts are in regard to this particular job, they have no bearing on the local inventor's other claims.—Ed. H.K.T.]

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Sir,—In view of the two sermons of the Rev. Mr. Dowling published in your columns, and your comments on Religion last evening, it appears to several members of the congregation that the controversy is somewhat one-sided. Will Mr. Dowling call a meeting of his parishioners at once and give the actual facts as to his leaving, and allow questions to be put?

Yours etc.,

B. L. FROST.

Hongkong, March 19, 1919.

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EMPRESS OF ASIA	29 May.	16 June.
MONTEAGLE	10 June.	4 July.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	25 June.	14 July.
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SHIPPING NEWS.

THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN.

The services of the officers and men of merchant ships engaged in the Gallipoli Campaign, especially in connection with the landing and evacuation, have been the subject of correspondence between the Imperial Merchant Service Guild and the Admiralty. The Guild has been informed that the Lord's Commissioners of the Admiralty are not unmindful of these services and that they contemplate, when the proper time arrives, a method of showing their high appreciation of those services which it is hoped will be gratifying to the Mercantile Marine generally.

OFFICERS' EXAMINATIONS.

The report on the examinations of candidates for certificates of competency in the Mercantile Marine for 1917 records an increase of 144 in foreign-going certificates granted to captains and officers, the figures being 2,180. The number of candidates examined was larger by 907, while the percentage of failures increased to 57. The continued calls which have been made on marine engineers for service in the Navy, and for munitions, ship construction and other work of national importance, together with the urgent calls of the Mercantile Marine, have reduced the number of candidates sitting for engineers' certificates.

MERCHANT SERVICE DEMOBILISATION.

The Shipping Controller has informed the Mercantile Marine Service Association of his scheme for demobilisation and resettlement of navigating and engineering officers, sailors, firemen, cooks and stewards of the Mercantile Marine for re-employment afloat. The arrangements are in the hands of the Ministry of Labour, and each seaman will be supplied with a civil employment form for particulars of his past civil employment and his wishes for the future, the object being the release of officers and men for posts actually available for them. The Shipping Controller has sent a new communication to employers with a view to accelerating the disposal of all seamen to their respective services, the owners being asked to furnish a list giving name and rank last held and age, if possible, of officers employed by them known to be now serving with his Majesty's Forces, and to inform the Shipping Controller whether they are under any specific obligation to re-employ, whether prepared to be responsible for re-employment, whether they are in a position to at once employ in the event of it being possible to demobilise any members from the Forces immediately, whether re-employment is dependent upon release of a ship, and to specify the particular ship in respect of which they desire the officers' services. Should British officers or engineers be required in the near future on board vessels interned in German ports, the Controller is anxious that shipowners should draw senior officers from among those now serving in his Majesty's Forces in preference to their juniors now in the Mercantile Marine. Shipowners are asked to communicate to the Ministry of Shipping names of officers in his Majesty's Forces suitable for such ships, and steps will be taken at once to see whether they can be released in time to enable them to take such service.

SECRET SERVICE HERO.

A remarkable story is told in a Gazette supplement of Lieutenant-Commander Malcolm MacLaren, R.N.V.R., who is awarded the M.C. Prior to the Allied occupation of Archangel he was instrumental in organising and preparing throughout Northern Russia the necessary groups and agents, without which reliable information would have been extremely difficult to obtain. He lived as a Russian subject, and was in danger of arrest as a spy; he rendered extremely valuable information to the senior British military representative at Archangel. He took measures to destroy the defensive plans of the opposing forces and facilitated the entrance of the Allies. During the revolution, which coincided with the occupation of Archangel, he by his conduct and control of Russian troops, was most instrumental in preventing opposition to the occupation of the town. During this period he was in the greatest danger.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Tea	19th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	PHOI & PHONGKALONG	20th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunling	20th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	22nd Mar. at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	24th Mar. at 10 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	25th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sulyang	27th Mar. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong March 18, 1919.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	To
Tijlmarok	Shanghai	30th Mar.	1st Apr.	Java
Tijlpanas	Java	1st Apr.	5th Apr.	Japan
Tijlallap	Japan	5th Apr.	6th Apr.	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building.

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first class passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haiphong... J. W. Evans... TUES. 18th Mar. at 1 p.m.

Haiphong... A. H. Stewart... FRI. 21st Mar. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Thurs. 20th Mar. at d'light.
KOBE	Fooksang	Fri. 21st Mar. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri. 21st Mar. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 21st Mar. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & Penang	Namsang	Fri. 21st Mar. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsang	Sat. 22nd Mar. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sun. 23rd Mar. at d'light.
KOBE	Kwalsang	Fri. 28th Mar. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 28th Mar. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Tues. 1st Apr. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is now being reorganised and will shortly allow frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Suez and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Penang. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports to a Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained, with 4 weeks by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from Hongkong every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kanton, Swatow, Amoy, Tientsin and Lohai Dam.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Waltham and Chong.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1844.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.

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We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaux.

Ample Business Specialties.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"ALPS MARU" 28th March.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.
"SIAM MARU" Thursday, 20th March.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore & Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

"HIMALAYA MARU" End of March.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO. Regular fortnightly service via SINGAPORE.
"SIAM MARU" Thursday, 20th March.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" End of March.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, M. JI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"MANILA MARU" 12th April.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.

"DAITOKU MARU" Sunday, 23rd March.
KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 27th March, at 9 a.m.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 23rd March, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR

FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG

BANGKOK

and/or

SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 140 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME, BERN, PORT SAID,

MILWAUKEE, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAO,

BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts,

Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to

Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

Telephone No. 2108.

General Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS

BETWEEN

CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN

AND SEATTLE.

FULL POWERED

M. V. LIBBY MAINE

SAILS FOR

SEATTLE MARCH 20th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephone 2888. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions

SHIPPING.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE.HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	19th March.	21st March.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 3rd April to:—

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Shidzuka M.	N. Y. K.	19. Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hailong	D. L. Co.	19. Mar.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	20. Mar.
Hoihow, Pakhei & Haiphong	Kailong	B. & S.	20. Mar.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	20. Mar.
Kobe	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	21. Mar.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	21. Mar.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	21. Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	21. Mar.
Singapore and Penang	Namsang	J. M. Co.	21. Mar.
Calcutta via Ports	Yamagata M.	N. Y. K.	21. Mar.
Tientsin	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	22. Mar.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	22. Mar.
Keelung via Swatow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	23. Mar.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	23. Mar.
Haiphong	Deitoku M.	O. S. K.	23. Mar.
Swatow and Bangkok	Luchow	B. & S.	24. Mar.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	25. Mar.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Sosho M.	O. S. K.	27. Mar.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	27. Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	28. Mar.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	28. Mar.
Kobe	Kwaisang	J. M. Co.	28. Mar.
Shanghai	Dunera	P. & O.	31. Mar.
Straits and Calcutta	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	1. Apr.
Java	Tjimanek	J.C.J. L.	1. Apr.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	2. Apr.
Java	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	6. Apr.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From PENANG and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWIJCK."

having arrived from the above

ports. Consignees of cargo by

her are hereby informed that

all Goods are being landed at

their risk into the hazardous

and/or extra hazardous Godowns

of the Hongkong and Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

whence, and/or from the wharves,

delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 19th

inst. 1919, at NOON will be

subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-

aged packages are to be left

in the Godowns where they

will be examined. Claims

against the steamer must

be presented within 10 days of

arrival, otherwise they will not

be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected by us in any case what-

soever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN

LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE Steamship

"WALTON HALL."

having arrived, Consignees of

Cargo by her are hereby informed

that all goods are being landed

at their risk into the hazardous

and/or extra hazardous Godowns

of the Hongkong and Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Company,

Limited, whence, and/or from the

wharves, delivery may be

obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st

March, 1919 will be subject to

rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-

aged packages are to be left

in the Godowns where they will

be examined on 20th March, at 2.15

p.m. Claims against the Steamer

must be presented within 14

days of arrival, otherwise they

will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed by

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March 1919.

NOTICES.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT

CAR REPAIRS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS INCLUDING GENERAL
ELECTRIC AND MECHANICAL REPAIRS UNDER EUROPEAN
SUPERVISION.

Repainting a Specialty.

Enquiries and Inspection Invited.

MOTOR GARAGE

7 Russell St.

TEL. NO. 659 & 781.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used All: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	BREADTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	TYPE OF DOCK OR SLIP	
				SPRINGS	SLIPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 11 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 12 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 13 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 14 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 15 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 16 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 17 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 18 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 19 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 20 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 21 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 22 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 23 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 24 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 25 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 26 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 27 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 28 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 29 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 30 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 31 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 32 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 33 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 34 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 35 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 36 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 37 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 38 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 39 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 40 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 41 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 42 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 43 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 44 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 45 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 46 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 47 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 48 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 49 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 50 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 51 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 52 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 53 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 54 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 55 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 56 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 57 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 58 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 59 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 60 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 61 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 62 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 63 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 64 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 65 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 66 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 67 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 68 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 69 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 70 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 71 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 72 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 73 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 74 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 75 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 76 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 77 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 78 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 79 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 80 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 81 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 82 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 83 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 84 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 85 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 86 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 87 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 88 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 89 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 90 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 91 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 92 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 93 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 94 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 95 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 96 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 97 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 98 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 99 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
No. 100 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	1	1
KAI-KO-LU					
No. 1 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 2 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 3 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 4 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 5 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 6 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 7 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 8 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 9 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 10 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 11 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 12 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 13 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 14 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 15 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 16 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 17 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 18 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 19 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 20 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 21 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 22 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 23 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 24 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 25 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 26 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 27 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 28 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 29 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 30 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 31 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 32 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 33 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 34 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 35 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
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No. 94 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 95 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 96 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10	1	1
No. 97 Dock, Kai-Ko-Lu	100	10	10</		

REMEMBER
TEL. No. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

THE HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

APPLICATIONS FROM STUDENTS ARE
NOW BEING ACCEPTED.

The SCHOOL has accommodation for 200 PUPILS, the
syllabus including courses for MECHANICS
and DRIVING.

SPECIAL FACILITIES are offered to persons desirous
of becoming CHAUFFEURS and not at the
moment having means at their disposal for
their course.

Works and school-Shaukiwan Office-4 Queen's Road Central

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

20th, 21st, 22nd & 23rd March.

We are fortunate in securing another picture of
CREIGHTON HALE
CREIGHTON HALE

AND
GLADYS HULETTE
GLADYS HULETTE

"ANNEXING BILL."

"Annexing Bill" is a fine-flavored light comedy of the roman-
tic type and winsome Gladys Hulette and her co-star, Creighton
Hale, have the most pleasing and altogether delightful picture-play
of their respective screen careers in Elgar Franklin's cleverly
written play.

In the first place, Enid Barwell is an art student with no
money. Billy is in love with her. He is a young lawyer just
starting on what promises to be a splendid career. Then a ship
founders, and it is reported that a maiden aunt of Enid's is lost.
Enid is her sole heiress and is notified that a million dollars awaits
her. And Billy finally declares he will not marry her.

Enid is very much in love with Billy and the mere matter of a
million dollars standing between her and happiness is promptly
disposed of. She plans to hand over her new fortune to a friend's
husband, who is notoriously unsuccessful in investments. The
transfer of the money is just about to be consummated when lo!
there appears upon the scene the aunt who was believed to have
been drowned.

It seems that all is well now with the young lovers when it is
suddenly discovered that the pseudo aunt is really an imposter and
that Enid is really in possession of the million dollars after all.

How the tangle is straightened out and true love comes into its
own is ingeniously depicted in the concluding chapters of "Annex-
ing Bill."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
WEDNESDAY, the 9th April,
1919,

commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,

(For account of the concerned)
The Wreck of the S. S.
Vleamsamud (232 tons net
register), now lies on
Alligator Island (near Foochow)
with all anchors, chains, gear and
appurtenances, etc.

Terms: Cash on fall of hammer
when the wreck will be at
purchasers risk.

GEO. P. LAMBERT
Auctioneer

MAKING BREAD WHITE.

A protest was made by the
Chertsey Rural Council recently
against the use of chemicals in
bread. Mr. J. Holroyd, a miller,
of Byfleet, said that before the

war bakers made bread as white
as possible, and to do so used
various chemicals. He experi-
mented with some of the chemi-
cals sent him, giving some to a
cat which he never saw again,
and some to a dog, which was
ill for several days. He under-
stood that chemicals were again
to be permitted. Their use ought
to be stopped at once. Personally,
he considered it possible that
chemicals had conducted to the
growth of cancer. Millers had
no business to use such stuff. Dr.
H. Hanslow Brind, medical officer,
said that in the past there had
been too much tinkering with
bread, and he considered time the
had arrived when these practices
should be stopped. The Ministry of
Food had issued a circular letter
practically asking millers to use
improvers. Yet the letter finished
with the following remarkable
statement: "In reaching this
decision no view is expressed as
to the legality or otherwise of the
use of chemical or other im-
provers. No responsibility is
accepted for the quality or fitness
of the improvers which the millers
may have to use." The Council
then passed a resolution of protest
against the use of improvers,
which is to be forwarded to the
Local Government Board.

COMPANY REPORTS.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA

DOCK COMPANY, LTD.

The report for year ending 31st
December, 1918, to be presented
to the shareholders at the ordinary
yearly meeting to be held in the
company's town office, Queen's
Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on
Monday, 31st March, 1919, at
noon, states:—Gentlemen—The
Directors beg to submit their re-
port and balance sheet for the
year ending 31st December, 1918.

The Gross
Profit
for the
year is
\$2,585,212.29
After pay-
ing in-
terest... \$237,234.74
and depre-
ciating
Plant
&c., by 605,334.67
and paying
a Bonus
to Staff
of..... \$9,000.00

there re-
mains
a net
profit of
\$1,862,642.88

and adding
amount
brought
forward
as per
last Re-
port... \$382,083.84

less In-
terim
Divid-
end paid
7th Oc-
tober
1918... 149,857.50

leaves a
avail-
able a
sum of
\$1,894,869.22

Which the Directors recom-
mend to be appropriated as
follows:—
To pay a
Final
Dividend
at the
rate of 5
% per
annum
or \$2.50
per share \$149,857.50

To pay a
Bonus to
Share-
holders
of \$7.00
per share 419,691.00

To trans-
fer to
Reserve
Fund... 600,000.00

To carry
forward
to new
account 725,410.72

— \$1,894,869.22

DIRECTORS.

In accordance with Article No.
90 of the Company's Articles of
Association, the Hon. Sir C. P.
Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. A. S.
Sorenson retire by rotation, and
offer themselves for re-election.

The Hon. Sir C. P. Chater,
C.M.G., has been appointed Chair-
man for the year 1919.

AUDITORS.

The Accounts have been audited
by Mr. R. Percy Smith, F.C.A.,
and Mr. A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., who
retire and offer themselves for re-
election.

STANLEY H. DODWELL,
Chairman,
Hongkong, 15th March, 1919.

THE CHINA BORNEO CO. LTD.

The report for presentation to
shareholders at the sixteenth or-
dinary yearly meeting of the
China Borneo Co., Ltd., to be held
at the office of the company at
11.30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 26th
March, 1919, states:—Gentlemen,
Your Directors beg to present to
shareholders the sixteenth Ordina-
ry yearly report of the company.

The Balance at the
credit of Profit and
Loss Account is... \$208,777.07
Which your Directors recom-
mend appropriating as follows:—
To Pay a Dividend of
\$1.20 per share... \$55,200.00

To Pay a Bonus of 60
cents per share... 27,600.00

To write off Hongkong
Saw Mills... 5,000.00

To write off Sandakan
Saw Mills... 5,000.00

To write off Sandakan
Engineering Works... 4,000.00

To write off Plant Ac-
count... 3,000.00

To write off Launches
and Lighters... 7,500.00

To write off Timber
Concessions... 1,000.00

To transfer to Fund for
Replacements and
Repairs... 40,000.00

Total transfer to Launches
and Lighters' In-
surance Fund... 10,000.00

THEY SAY THAT—

The latest catch-phrase is—
keep your eyes on Shanghai.

The political barometer is ris-
ing in Shanghai and points to a
storm; and that Britishers are
unanimous in their determination
that all Germans must go.—
Evidently they do not desire any
of Germany's "bloomin' stock"
there.

Women have raised the outcry
for social purity in the East.—
"Turn your face to the West,
laddie, turn your face to the
West."

It is a mere difference of
opinion as to whether it is the
glad eye or the bad eye that is
responsible for this feminine out-
burst.—There is little to choose
between the two, however. Bad
people are usually glad to be bad.

A certain Army Corps in
France was so notorious for its
continuous grumbling over the
jam ration, that it was known as
the Plum and Apple Corps.

When a man goes to church to
get married he might as well be
led to the halter.

A little Australian boy, in order
to evade school, run away from
home, and for a week was lost
in the bush. He lived upon
berries the whole time, and when
found was not much the worse for
his adventures. But his clothes
and boots were nearly worn away,
and he was tanned by the sun.—
Later, he was probably tanned
by the father.

The waitresses in the A.B.C.
tea rooms in London need no
longer wear white caps. Will
they be as captivating without
them?

Hell has no fury like a woman's
corns.

A certain young man already
affianced, fell in love with a
young lady, named Honor Moore.
And, in a subsequent letter to
his fiancée, asking her to release
him from his promise, this is
what he wrote:—
"I could not love thee dear, so
well,
Loved I not Honor Moore."

There are some striking con-
trasts among the members of
Lloyd George's Ministry.—Yes,
I suppose so. Take, Long and
Short, for instance.

There is much bitter feeling
and strife in existence between
religious sects, over the ritual.—
Non-religious people fail to see
that they are only sticking up
for their rites.

"It's better that your love
should cost some of your money
than it all."

The Soviet in Friesland has
proclaimed a general strike, but
has exempted firemen.—Possibly
with the idea that the latter may
make things warm in Friesland.

If the Spartans he will see
Ludendorff.

A certain man with an ex-
ceedingly hot temper was recent-
ly married to a girl with an
equally sultry temperament. It
should prove a really striking
match.

The card sharper's ideal is
"My deal."

The most incessant call of the
East is—the Shroff's.

SEMPLE SIMON.

To transfer to Provision
for Coolies' and Con-
tractors' Debts A/c... 3,500.00
To carry Forward... 46,877.07

\$208,777.07

Directors:—In accordance with
the Articles of Association, Mr. A.
O. Lang retires, but offers himself
for re-election.

Auditors:—The accounts under
review have been audited by Mr.
C. Barnard Brown, A.C.A., who re-
tires, but offers himself for re-
election.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1919.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks sa. \$735

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$410

North China b. t. 122 1/2

Unions sa. \$1035

Yangtzes b. \$235

Far Eastern n. t. 35

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires n. \$175

H. K. Fires b. \$355

SHIPPING.

Douglases a. 94

Steamboats b. & sa. 22 1/2

Indos (Pref.) b. \$32

Indos (Def.) b. \$59

Shells b. 160 1/2

Ferries a. \$33

REFINERIES.

Sugars s. \$118 1/2 sa. 118

Malabons n. \$36 1/2

MINING.

Kailans sa. 50 1/2

Langkats b. t. 25

Raub's b. 2

Tronohs n. 40 1/2

Urals n. 40 1/2

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves {b. \$115} s. 1 1/2

Kowloon Docks {sa. 115} s. 1 1/2

Shai Docks b. t. 128

N. Engineering b. \$25

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals sa. \$105

H. K. Hotels b. \$91

Land Invest. b. \$16

H. H. Hays Est. b. \$7 1/2

K'loon Lands b. \$34

L. Reclamations n. \$175

West Points b. \$69

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. \$227 1/2

Kung Yiks b. & sa. \$19 1/2

Lau Kung Mows n. \$145

Oriental n. \$78

Yangtze Docks n. \$17 1/2

Yangtze Docks n. \$10,30

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands b. & sa. \$8.70

Borneos sa. \$15

China Light & P. sa. \$5 1/2

Providents sa. \$8.60

Dairy Farms sa. \$24

H. K. Electrics b. & sa. \$76

Macao Electrics n. \$32 1/2

Rops b. & sa. \$30

Trams, Low Level n. \$8

Trams, Peak, old b. \$7.35

Trams, Peak, new b. cks. 75

Laundries n. \$8.60

Steel Foundries b. \$12

U. Waterboats b. \$18

Watsons b. \$6.15

Wm. Powells b. \$93

Wiseman's b. \$27

Hongkong, March 19, 1919.

BOW BELLS.

Simple Simon met a pi man
going down a stair—
But the pi man was a poet
And our Simon didn't know it
So he said "There's air!"

Yes, a poet was the pi man
"Printers' Pie" man too—
Going home from Ludgate
Circus

Round behind the Lambeth
Workus
Just near "Waterloo."

Light of foot was he, tho'
brawny
Bred on beef and port. ("OLD
TAWNY")

(Yes—a sort of human sand-
wich)
And he used some awful
language,
Calling Si a crimson parrot;
Then he turned and "tapped his
claret"

Swung off homeward to his
garret
Singing as he left the city,
Which I think was rather
witty,

What was then a wellknown
ditty—
Anyhow it doesn't shock me,
Being, too, myself a cockney—
"The bells of St. Mary-Att-
Bowe are a'callin'"

COCKAIGNE.

BREEZY GARAGE.

Tel. No. 3499.

31, Des Voeux Road, Central.

The latest model, "Chandler", "Hudson" and "Oakland" cars
for hire.
Theatre parties. Pleasure trips.
Shopping etc. at moderate charges.
Our cars are only driven by experienced drivers, so that all
clients are sure of every safety and comfort.
Large stocks of spare parts and children's "Skudders" on sale.
Motor car, launch and cycle repairing done daily.
Call and inspect.

永 安 有 限 公 司
THE
WING ON CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.
Most up-to-date and Cheapest House
in Hongkong.
Prompt attention given to Orders.

JUST ARRIVED.

Large Assortment of
Lace Works, Embroideries, Drawn Thread Works,
comprising
Collars, Blouses, Handkerchiefs, Table & Bed Covers, etc.,
Filet & other Hand-made Laces.
Exquisite modern designs, Excellent quality,
Moderate prices.
INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.
SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,
No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

Maison Lily

Just received an assortment

of

N. Shaw Mills,

Linen, Pyjama, Plain

and Flowered Voiles.

*Alexander Building,
Hongkong.*

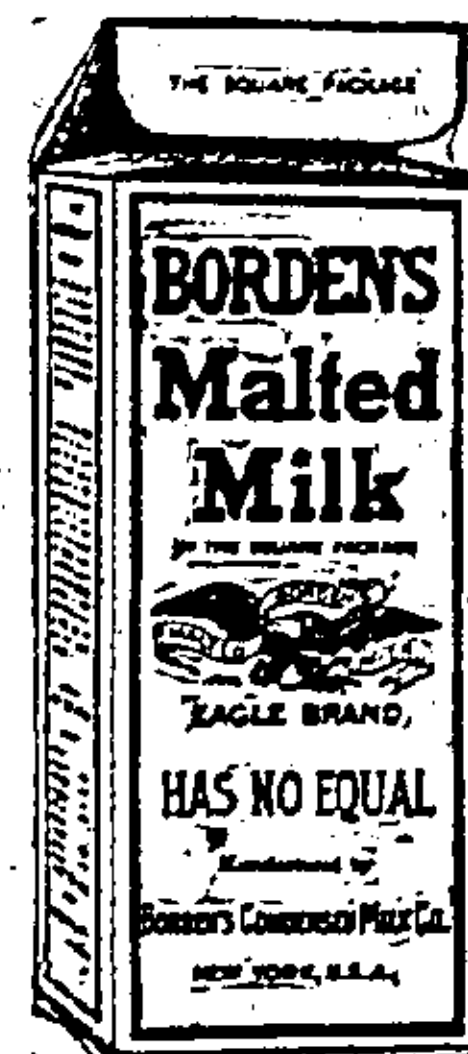
FEED THE BABY

CLEAN

PURE

HEALTHFUL

NOURISHING



HAS NO EQUAL

It is a perfected milk Food, wholesome and delicious.
Prepared by the most improved process whereby all
the nutritive elements of the richest cows milk and
strengthening cereals are scientifically combined.

ON SALE AT

A. S. WATSON & CO. THE PHARMACY
VICTORIA DISPENSARY COLONIAL DISPENSARY

AND

ALL LEADING PROVISION SHOPS.
CONNELL BROS. CO., Agents.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

London, March 12.

In the House of Commons Mr. Long, in moving a vote for a naval personnel numbering 250,000, said that between August 1915 and March 3 1919 a colossal number, approximately twenty-three and a half million effective, three and a half million non-effective, two and a quarter million reservists, and forty-eight million tons of British military stores had been transported by sea. Since the armistice minesweepers had destroyed 5,500 moored mines. No merchantman adhering to the prescribed routes had been damaged by a moored mine. The Empire might well be proud of the mercantile marine for no ship ever failed to sail for want of men, despite that some of the latter were torpedoed five times. After referring to the difficulty of forecasting the future naval policy until the peace terms had been signed Mr. Long said demobilisation was proceeding as rapidly as was consistent with safety.

The Admiralty was preparing a plain straight-forward statement of the Navy's part in the war which would prove one of the most wonderful stories ever told. He dwelt on the worldwide activities of the Navy in wartime. It had not only made its power felt in the great battles in France and Mesopotamia and elsewhere, but from Scapaflow to the African Lakes the weight of its hand had been fully appreciated by the enemy. (Cheers). He declared that the final surrender of the German Navy was a greater victory than ever achievable by action at sea. Referring to the progress of naval science he singled out as a most extraordinary development the way in which hearing had been made to serve as effectively as sight.

With regard to future policy he considered that until the dust of war had been completely dispersed we should be very rash, even criminally wrong, if we adopted definite plans now and proceeded to carry them out. The vote for 250,000 men comprised the maximum figure but it was hoped to reduce that number. Fifty-four per cent. of the eligible demobilised men had been demobilised and every effort was being made to cut down expenditure. The construction of a large number of ships of every description had been stopped since Nov. 11 and some smaller ones were being converted for mercantile uses.

The House of Commons unanimously adopted the estimate authorising a naval personnel of 250,000.

ADMIRAL JELICOE'S TOUR.

London, March 12.

Mr. Walter Long, in the House of Commons, alluding to Admiral Jellicoe's tour said the object of the visit was to try to secure greater co-operation in future between the navies of the Empire. He believed that with a spirit of give and take the most satisfactory results would be the outcome of the visit. If we rightly realise the respective responsibilities and possibilities he looked forward to the time when the overseas navies would play an even greater part than in the past. The Admiralty fully realised its duty to provide a navy sufficient for Imperial needs but the only plan which can at present be laid down was the future Navy must be able to show the flag throughout the Empire. The Navy must not only maintain the integrity of the Empire but continuously play a leading part in preserving the peace of the world.

NAVAL MATTERS.

London, March 12.

In the House of Commons at question time Dr. Macnamara stated that Heligoland was still in the possession of German armed forces and protected by the surrendered portions of the German Navy. The Peace Conference was considering the future status of Heligoland the German possession of which constituted a valuable adjunct to the exercise of seapower by Germany. Dr. Macnamara denied that President Wilson dissented to the proposal to sink the captured German fleet. Great Britain had 33 dreadnought battleships, 9 dreadnought battle-cruisers, on Dec. 31. As far as he knew no capital ships would be laid down in 1919. The construction of three out of four dreadnought battle-cruisers building on Dec. 31 had been abandoned. (Cheers). He estimated that the Hood, the remaining battle-cruiser, would be completed in November.

BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

London, March 12.

The provisional composition of the Mediterranean squadron is six battleships, six light cruisers, a destroyer flotilla and a submarine flotilla.

LABOUR PROBLEMS.

London, March 12.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Horn, speaking at London stated that an International Convention would shortly be signed at Paris establishing an annual Labour Conference to discuss industrial conditions throughout the world. Each nation who was a party to the convention would have four representatives, two appointed by the Government, one by capital and one by labour. The draft of this Convention was prepared by the British Ministry of Labour.

(Continued on page 10.)

KOREA.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

We, the people of Korea, hereby declare the Independence of Korea before all Nations, assuming that this would be generally recognised by them.

"We declare this with a united voice of twenty million people in the name of Justice and Humanity. We are no mean people, having the long history of a distinct and self-governing nation through the course of forty-three centuries. It is a most solemn duty of us to secure the right of free and perpetual development of our own national character and ability, adapting ourselves to the principles of the reconstruction of the world.

"It is nearly ten years since we were for the first time in our history put under the yoke of another nation and made a victim of the cursed militaristic imperialism of the world. Since then how much our spiritual development has been hampered; our national dignity injured; and how many opportunities have been lost to make a contribution to the civilisation of the world.

"Oh, fellow-citizens! The most urgent and the greatest duty for us is to secure our national independence, in order to wipe off the injuries, to get rid of the present sufferings, to remove the future threatenings, to stir up the national spirit and vitality so long suppressed under the unjust regime of Japan, and to leave our children an eternal freedom and perfect happiness instead of a bitter and shameful inheritance. We shall fight to the last drop of our blood in the great cause of Liberty.

"We do not blame Japan for breaking treaties in which she so often solemnly promised to guarantee the independence of Korea. Nor do we complain of her for calling our land a colony and treating us as slaves. Because it is unnecessary for us to find faults in others, but in ourselves. We do not mean to take such measures as to avenge ourselves upon Japan. All we desire to do is to right wrongs done to us not by the Japanese nation, but by the few of her statesmen who were led by the 'old' aggressive policy.

"See the actual outcome of the annexation which was made in 1910 without free consent of the peoples concerned! A bitter and unrequited animosity is growing deeper and deeper between these two peoples, though it has been glossed over with a tranquil appearance caused only by heavy pressure and with series of statistics, most of which have nothing to do with our concerns. It is clear to see that the two nations must and ought to enter into a new relation of good friendship so that they would enjoy a permanent happiness and to avoid further perils on both sides. Moreover, in view of maintaining the peace of the Far East, the independence of Korea is not without a deep significance. It is not only because the unjustly subdued twenty million people of Korea may prove a source of incessant alarm, but any longer occupation of Korea by Japan is likely to provoke more suspicion and fear against Japan in the mind of the four hundred million people of China, whereas the true friendly relation between the peoples is the basis upon which any eternal peace of the East will possibly be established. Could any international peace be expected without the perfect harmony of the eastern nations? Hence we are assured that the independence of Korea is worthy of universal consideration and approval.

"Ah! A new epoch is opening before us. The age of Might is gone and the age of Right has come. The history of mankind will henceforth shine with the glorious light of the new civilisation, led by the spirit of Humanity which has been fostered through all the past ages. We have no hesitation and no fear in marching on towards the goal, as we are now at the new turn of the world and a fresh start of the universe. We shall live. We shall be free. We shall enjoy the

BRITISH SUSPICION OF LITERATURE.

A CONTRAST WITH AMERICA.

Professor Sir A. T. Quiller Couch, lecturing at Cambridge on "The Use of Literary Masterpieces," asked why, during the four-and-a-half years of daily dragging anxiety, had not our literary masterpieces, and the traditions of them, been of greater assistance to us as a nation? It was because, as a nation, we had never truly incorporated our own literature, treating it rather as a fine and (for its finery) dirt-cheap suit of clothes to be worn on occasions, but taken off and folded away on a chair when it comes to business.

On the one hand they had Great Britain, which had sedulously denied a place in its Government to men of letters, had suspected them for freaks, had rarely trusted a man imbued with letters to represent it at foreign Courts. In this war, Great Britain, having a cause high enough to open trained lips to a surpassing eloquence, having at least 20 writers whom he could name capable of presenting that cause clearly so that no neutral nation could mistake the argument or avoid its dignity, had turned to "stunt" journalists and film artists. Yes, and had denied others even their ancestral right to speak.

On the other hand they had America, a country with no comparable tradition of literature (if we separated hers from ours), sedulously cultivating a pride in all she has of it; sending us as Ambassadors men who stand for it—Mottley, Lowell, Hay, Page—even in our time electing for her President a man of letters and—Heaven help her!—a professor at that! What is the result? The results were many, and important or unimportant in varying degree. One at about the lowest rung, was a Coal Control which could not control the English language to say what it meant even about coal. Another was that they had (and it began to be very serious) somewhere in the Admiralty some one so illiterate as to be selected to write that Jutland dispatch. But the really momentous result was that, while we hearken to the flimsy rhetoric accounted good enough for us, Europe and that world hangs on the pen of an American who can really write down what he means, and we have no man in the present pass to turn to and say, "Sir, you who can do it, speak the great accent of England!"

THE "JAZZ" DANCE.

"The 'jazz' dance is not new," says Mr. P. J. S. Richardson, of the *Dancing Times*. "No dance ever is new or ever was new. There may be new developments, that's all. In fact, there is no such thing as a Jazz dance at all!" The Jazz comes through the Fox-Trot, the One-Step, the Tango, and the Bunnyhug, reaching back through the minuet to the courts of Solomon, and before. Nothing ever happens suddenly in a ballroom. We first heard of the 'Jazz' step 15 months ago, it was first danced at Murray's. The Jazz step is danced to the Fox-trot tunes, the subtlety lying in the fact that three steps go to four beats. These three are repeated first to the left and then to the right, the golden rule being "move to the left with the right foot and move to the right with the left foot." It produces a sort of serpentine Dutch roll, either forward or backward.

Heaven-given happiness. We shall do our best as members of the family of the nations in rendering any service called for to promote the peace and civilisation of the world.

"We have arisen anew, Justices with us. Righteousness is leading us. All citizens, male and female, young and old, have risen from the gloomy dungeon to push their way into the brightness of Freedom. Our forefathers inspire us, and the world supports us. Go on, fellow-citizens!" The Representatives of the Korean National Independence Union, March 1, 1919.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

LESSONS OF WAR CONDITIONS.

Alec Waugh writes as follows:—

In the years immediately preceding the outbreak of war, there was much talk of reform in education, and especially in the Public Schools. Mr. A. C. Benson and others laid an accusing finger on the cult of athletics. It was affirmed that the modern house-master chose his prefects for their skill on the cricket field rather than for their moral and intellectual attainments, and that the only road to fame lay through a batting average or a drop kick.

That this was so, the more moderate of schoolmasters found it impossible to deny. All they could do was to urge that this love of games was inherent in the British character as to be well-nigh ineradicable, and that after all the Public Schools did produce a clean healthy type, and that they did form the best existing institution. "We are not perfect," they said, "but till you can find something better you will have to be content with us." And so the educational reformers tried to evolve some panacea that would satisfy every demand, and this panacea usually involved the entire re-organisation of the present regime.

Well, the Public School system cannot be overturned as if it were some jerry-built hostel. Centuries have gone to the making of it, and it is the visible expression of certain clearly marked traits in the English temperament. Reform must come slowly and from within. That it was in a satisfactory condition in 1913 I should be the last person to allow, but it contained a great deal that was excellent and that we cannot afford to lose. The system must be modified, but it must be worked on as it stands now. It is no good trying to build a fresh house; the old foundations are sound, and I believe that the war has shown us the lines on which these modifications should commence.

THE "BLOOD" SYSTEM.

For what has happened in the last four years? Owing to the calls of the Service the age at which a boy leaves has been lowered from 19 to 18 or 17. The school is younger in every way, and this has had a very healthy effect. Before the war, if a boy wished to reach a position of authority, he could not, unless he was gifted with exceptional powers, achieve this end until his last year. House-masters would say to parents, "It would do your boy all the good in the world to let him stay on and be a prefect. He wants responsibility. Give him another year."

It is true that the responsibility of being a prefect was an invaluable experience. But that extra year or two years, for it very often was two, had serious results. Morally it led to the monastic herding together of children and fully developed men; with the result that in that atmosphere they were as undesirable as they were natural. It also led to the Blood system. A man of nineteen, who had perhaps been tried for his county XI, appeared as a gorgeous giant. He and his friends lived in a world apart, and they realised it. A good two years separated them from the dayroom; no one remembered them as being anything but the princes among mankind. And they were worshipped with a ritual at which even the masters served. They idled through their two years; very splendid, and attractive figures, but as an apprenticeship for life it was not the ideal training.

REDUCTION OF THE AVERAGE AGE.

But in a school in which the average age of the XI is 16 this does not occur. The moral question is to a large extent discounted. For the boys leave at the age when their temptations begin to be most importunate, and there is no longer the influence of bigger boys to incite the boy of about sixteen to force his emotions as hitherto frequently happened. And the Blood system loses its exclusiveness at any rate in the smaller schools. For a boy can now reach a position of authority at the age of sixteen, when the memory of his

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary Meeting of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., will be held at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on Friday, the 21st day of March, 1919 at 12 o'clock noon when the following resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 21st day of March, 1919 will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

1. That the capital of the Company be increased from £1,000,000 to £4,000,000 by the creation of 30,000 new shares of £100 each new shares to participate in any dividend declared after the 21st February, 1919, pro rata with the existing capital.
2. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—
(a) By the insertion of the words "without the sanction of the Directors" between the word "shall" and the word "except" in line 2 of Article 19.
(b) By the addition of the following words at the end of Article 19:—
"Provided further that the registration of a transfer of shares whereby the holding of any shareholding is increased beyond 1500 shares shall be conclusive evidence that the sanction of the directors to such increased holding has been given."
(c) By the insertion of the letter "(a)" after the figures "100" constituting the number of Article 101 and by the addition of the following paragraph to Article 101:—
(d) The Board may employ the reserve fund for the time being or any portion thereof (and that whether such fund or such portion, as is proposed to be dealt with was set aside for the special purpose to which it is proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalising dividends, in paying special dividends, or bonuses, in repaying or proving or maintaining any of the property of the Company or otherwise in the business of the Company and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep the reserve fund separate from the other assets.

- (4) By the addition immediately after article 101 of a new Article as follows:—
"101A. (1) The Company in General Meeting may in the year 1919 pass a resolution to the effect that it is desirable to capitalise to the extent provided for by this Article the sum of £1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve Fund, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of £1,000,000 be distributed as a bonus amongst the persons who are registered as the holders of the issued shares of the Company on such date as the Board shall decide in proportion to the issued shares held by them on that date respectively, and that the Board be authorised to distribute amongst such persons as aforesaid one new unissued share for each complete number of three issued shares held by them on that date and that the Board be further authorised to—
"such unissued shares remain—2547 such allotment to such persons as at such times and on such terms and conditions as they think fit."
(2) When such resolution has been passed the Board may allot and fully paid up to such persons as are referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in satisfaction of the said bonus to the extent of—
"allotted one unissued share for each complete number of three issued shares held by them respectively, and prior to such allotment the Board may authorise any person on behalf of such persons as aforesaid to enter into an Agreement with the Company providing for the allotment to them of such shares on such date as the Board shall decide of one of the unissued £100 shares of the Company credited as fully paid up in respect of such complete number of three of the issued shares of the Company held by such persons as aforesaid and in satisfaction of such bonus in respect of each such complete number of three issued shares."

And the subjoined resolution will be further proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz:—

- "That it is desirable to capitalise to the extent hereinafter provided the sum of £1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve Fund, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation a bonus of £166 2/3 per share on each of the issued shares of the Company be and the same is hereby declared and that the Board be and they hereby are authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution amongst the persons who are registered as the holders of the issued shares of the Company on such date as the Board shall decide of one of the unissued £100 shares of the Company credited as fully paid up in respect of such complete number of three of the issued shares of the Company held by such persons as aforesaid and in satisfaction of such bonus in respect of each such complete number of three issued shares."

Dated the 11th of March, 1919.

By the Order of the Board.

W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

days of faggings are still fresh. He has not had the time in which to array his vanity. He remembers that two terms ago he was writing impositions, and he does not yet feel that he is a law unto himself; and he does not have to remain a schoolboy at a time when he has really outgrown that cloistered world.

This is, I think, what the war has, or should have, taught us about the Public Schools. Four years at one school are ample for anyone. The right age to go there is from thirteen to fourteen, and the right age to leave is from seventeen to eighteen. If it were general, it would, I feel sure, solve a great many of the difficulties that school-masters have to face. It would also let a boy finish his University career at twenty-one, and there would be fewer of the picturesque slackers who do not commence to support themselves till they are twenty-three or twenty-four years old.

THE HEADMASTER'S OPPORTUNITY.

Of course, the possibility of effecting this change lies entirely in the hands of the headmasters and the University authorities. The individual parent will never take his boy away a year earlier than the others, and thus rob him of his chance for the XI or XV. It is for headmasters to fix the maximum age at eighteen. During the war this lowering of the age limit has had very excellent results, and there is no reason now why we should return to the old road, which would in a few years lead us back again to the point where we were standing, or rather sitting, in 1913.

To suppose that such an alteration would serve as a complete panacea is, of course, foolish. There is much yet to modify. One would wish to see the salary prospects of the assistant master raised to proportions that would offer a real inducement to the young man of ambitious and idealistic, and one would wish to see among-masters themselves a little

more frankness in owing to their own limitations, a little more tolerance in dealing with the exceptional type, a little less subservience to the conception of a Dr. Arnold.

This can only be achieved in time. The change must come slowly and from within, and must be brought about by a complete honesty and openness between parents and schoolmasters in discussing the various psychological facets and adolescence. This was realised in 1913, and it is equally true to-day. What the war has taught us is that a general lowering of the age limit has had very healthy results, and if this lesson is noted and acted upon then a great step will have been taken in the reform of Public School education.—*Sunday Times*.

A SECRET MARRIAGE.

A singular story of a young girl's marriage was revealed in the Divorce court recently, when Mr. Justice Coleridge granted the petition of Lieut. John Russell Budd, R.A.F., for the dissolution of his marriage. There was no defence. In 1917 Lieut. Budd, said counsel, made the acquaintance of the respondent, who was staying at Harrogate with an elderly gentleman (the co-respondent), a Major G. M. Horn, who passed as her guardian. A friendship sprang up, and when petitioner was in France they corresponded. In January, 1918, when on leave, he met respondent in London, where she was still living with Major Horn. They were married secretly on Feb. 8, and petitioner went away next day to his home in Nottingham. There he received a telegram, and came to London, being met by Major Horn, who said: "Don't you know she is my mistress, and about to become the mother of my child?" A letter written by the respondent to the petitioner was also read admitting that she had deceived him, and asking him to get the marriage dissolved.

NOTICE

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS & DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on (WEDNESDAY) 26th MARCH, 1919, at 4 p.m. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purpose:—

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1918.
- (2) To elect a New Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1919.

PREVENT DISEASE

"INSECTOX"

IMPROVED "HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY."

SUPPRESSES FLIES, MOSQUITOS & OTHER INSECT DISEASE CARRIERS.

"INSECTOX OUTFITS" consisting of disinfectant and insecticide.

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"HOUSEHOLD INSECTOX"

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Price \$1.30 per tin.

"HORTICULTURAL INSECTOX"

Price 70c. per tin.

On sale at Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong & Kowloon, 22nd March, 1919.

FRANK SMITH & CO., Sole Agents.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 22nd day of March, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1918, and declaring a Dividend. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 13th March, 1919, until SATURDAY, the 22nd March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Hongkong, 5th March, 1919.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 3/14

30 d/s 3/11 1/16

60 d/s 3/11 1/16

4 m/s 3/2 1/16

T/T Shanghai 134 1/2

T/T Singapore 134 1/2

T/T Java 134 1/2

T/T India 134 1/2

T/T San Francisco 74 3/4

co & New York 74 3/4

T/T Java 179 1/2

T/T Manila 408 1/2

T/T Hongkong 40 1/2

Demand, Paris 40 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s L.C. 3/2 3/4

4 m/s D.P. 3/3

6 m/s L.C. 3/3 1/2

30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne 3/3 1/2

30 d/s San Francisco 75 1/4

co & New York 75 1/4

4 m/s Manila 426

4 m/s France 426

6 m/s France 426

Demand Germany 426

Demand New York 74 1/2

T/T Bombay 134 1/2

Demand, Bombay 134 1/2

T/T Calcutta 134 1/2

Demand, Calcutta 134 1/2

Demand, Manila 151

Demand, Singapore 134 1/2

On Haiphong 134 1/2

On Saigon 134 1/2

On Bangkok 49 1/2

Sovereign 6 30 Nom.

Gold leaf per oz. 44.40 Nom.

Bar Silver, per oz. 47 1/2

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DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Hongkong 50 cts sub. 82 1/2 dis.

" 10 " 84 1/2 dis.

" 5 " 86 1/2 dis.

Canton " 88 1/2 dis.

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in his lightning change REVUE.

Prof. BLUFFO

and the dancing skeleton.

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Mysterious Chink.

DOREMIFA

Musical clown.

SUCCESS

Miss TESSIE TURNER

American Ragtime Comedienne.

Miss ASTA ERICKSEN

Renowned Soprano

Mlle. LEONA

Classical Dancer.

SUCCESS

"WILL POWER" (Drama)

Here is one of those perfect photo dramas one always associates with the house of Pathe. The artistes gives a perfect rendering of the story.

NOTICE.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY the 27th instant at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1919.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixteenth early Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, at 11.30 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1919, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Account to 31st December, 1918, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th March to the 26th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

RAMSAY & CO.

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

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NOTICE.

WISEMAN, LTD.

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G. R.

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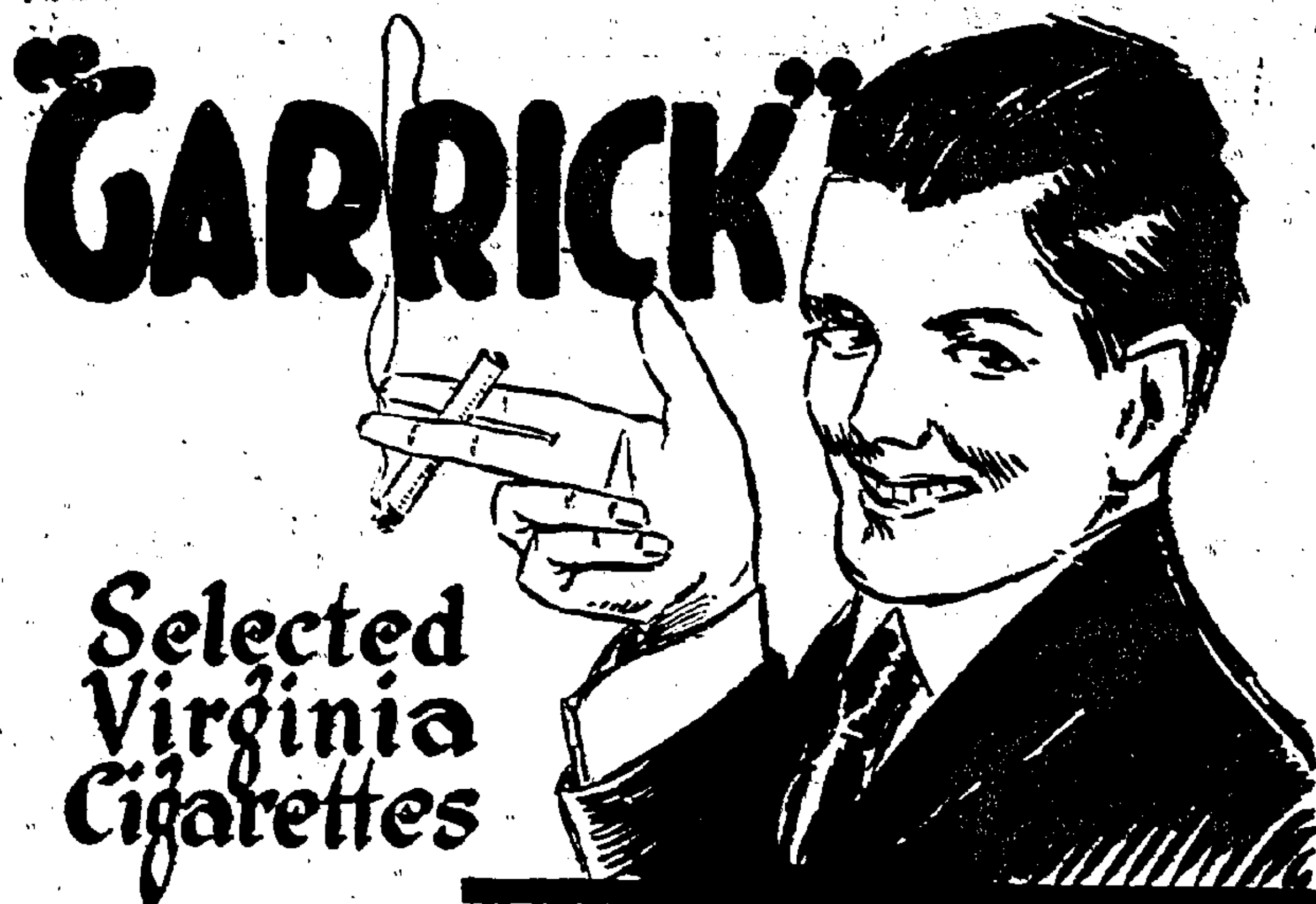
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NOTICES



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GROWN IN VIRGINIA.

SOLD IN AIR-TIGHT TINS OF
50 CIGARETTES & OBTAINABLE
AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

March 19.
Haiman, 641, B. Capt. Page, Singapore,
Kwang Nian Seng—Mooring—
C 40.
Carnarvonshire, 17,0, B. Capt. B. Booth,
London, J. M.—Mooring—K
Wharf.
Luchow, 1231, B. Capt. Moore, Bangkok,
B. & S.—Mooring—C 15.
Libby Mace, 1876, Am. Capt. Erro,
Manila, P. M. S. S. Co.—Mooring—
K. Wharf.
Shun Cheong, 275, Ch. Capt. Xavier,
C. C. Wan, Wo Hing—Mooring—
Wharf.

VESSELS DEPARTED.

Hanoi for Haiphong
Wing Hing for Kwong Chau Wan
Chidai for Bangkok
Midway for Tientsin
Ship Shing for Canton
Kwib Ting for Shanghai

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15
minutes earlier than the time given below
unless otherwise stated.

INWARD MAILS.

Europe via Nagasaki—Per SHID-
ZUKA MARU, 19th March.
Manila and Australia—Per TAIYUAN,
19th March.
Canada—Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, 23rd
March.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Kō-
Per SHIDZUKA MARU, 20th March, 10 a.m.
Kobe, Yokohama and Haiphong—Per
KAIYONG, 20th March, 10 a.m.
Shanghai and N. China—Per SUNNING,
20th March, 11 a.m.
Shanghai and N. China—Per WINGSANG,
20th March, 5 p.m.
Japan via Kō-Per FOOKSAN, 20th
March, 5 p.m.
Haiphong—Per TAKSANG, 20th March,
5 p.m.
Chafco—Per TUNGLEE, 20th Mar., 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 21st March.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S.
Africa, India via Dharmashakti,
Egypt and Europe via Suez—
Per INABA MARU, 21st
March, Reg. 9:45 a.m. Letter
10:30 a.m.
Japan via Kō, Honolulu and San
Francisco—Per ARYOMARU,
21st March, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAL-
TAN, 21st March, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia,
New Zealand via Thursday Is-
Per TAIYUAN, 21st March,
Reg. 12:45 p.m. Letters 1:30 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Egypt and Europe via
Suez—Per SECTOR, 21st
March, 5 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 19th 12h. 15m.—No returns from
Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has
increased considerably at Weihaiwei,
and slightly to moderately elsewhere, an
anticyclone having developed to the
north of the Yangtze Valley.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch.
Total since January 1st 2.34 inches
against an average of 4.70 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Districts
Forecast
Light
easterly
or variable
wind,
frequent
drizzle
later from
N. or N.E.
fine to
cloudy,
with fog,
mist or
drizzle
likely.
The same
as No. 1.
South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Lamcools
as No. 1.
South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Hainan—
as No. 1.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant,
Hongkong Observatory, Mar. 19, 1919.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous
Day On date On date
at 10 a.m. at 10 a.m. at 10 a.m.
Barometer—29.98 30.74 30.03
Temperatures—70 65 73
Humidity—83 100 81
Wind Direction—E. C. W.N.W.
Force—3 0 5
Weather—c of b
Rain—0.00 0.00 0.00
Highest temp. at 10 a.m. 11h 25
lowest at 10 a.m. 11h 25
H. K. Observatory, Mar. 19, 1919.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

SATURDAY, 22nd March.

Philippine Is.—Per LOON ISANG, 21st
March, 2 p.m.
Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Kō-
Per SHIDZUKA MARU, 20th March, 10 a.m.
Kobe, Yokohama and Haiphong—Per
KAIYONG, 20th March, 10 a.m.
Shanghai and N. China—Per SUNNING,
20th March, 11 a.m.
Shanghai and N. China—Per WINGSANG,
20th March, 5 p.m.
Japan via Kō-Per FOOKSAN, 20th
March, 5 p.m.
Haiphong—Per TAKSANG, 20th March,
5 p.m.
Chafco—Per TUNGLEE, 20th Mar., 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 23rd March.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Takao—
Per KAIYONG, 23rd March,
9 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per LUCHOW,
24th March, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and N. China—Per SINKIANG,
25th March, 10 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S.
Africa, India via Dharmashakti,
Egypt and Europe via Suez—
Per INABA MARU, 21st
March, Reg. 9:45 a.m. Letter
10:30 a.m.
Japan via Kō, Honolulu and San
Francisco—Per ARYOMARU,
21st March, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAL-
TAN, 21st March, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia,
New Zealand via Thursday Is-
Per TAIYUAN, 21st March,
Reg. 12:45 p.m. Letters 1:30 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Egypt and Europe via
Suez—Per SECTOR, 21st
March, 5 p.m.

CONSIGNEES.

"SHIRE" LINE OF
STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM,
COLOMBO, & STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE,"
having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of cargo by
her are hereby informed that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th
March 1919, at 5 P.M. noon will
be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas, on 25th March 1919,
at 10 a.m. Claims against the
steamer must be presented with-
in 30 days of arrival otherwise
they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

Agents.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1919.

DEADLY ANTHRAX.

An announcement by the Home
Office on the new measures to be
taken for the prevention of
anthrax may be expected shortly.
This painful disease, which
operates mostly among the hoofed
animals, but which sometimes
causes the death of persons work-
ing in the woollen, hair, and
allied trades, is caused by a germ.
"All materials from Central,
Southern, and Western Asia," in
the view of the committee
"should be classed as dangerous."
What the Government proposes
to do, as an experimental measure,
is to establish a disinfecting
station, probably at Liverpool.
Exports believe that the disinfect-
ant to be used is a reliable one
though it has not yet been tried
upon a commercial scale. The
estimated capital cost of the ex-
perimental disinfecting station is
£18,000.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,
LIMITED.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"LAOMEDON"

are hereby notified that the Car-
go will be discharged into Holt's
Wharf, Kowloon, where it will
lie at Consignees' risk. The
Cargo will be ready for delivery
from Godown on and after 15th
March.

Optional cargo will be landed,
unless notice has been given prior
to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damag-
ed goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of
10.45 a.m. and noon within the
free storage period.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the
21st March, will be subject to
rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 4th
April, or they will not be
recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1919.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP
LINE

THE Steamship

"TANORED"

having arrived from San
Francisco, via ports, on March
14th, 1919, consignees are hereby
notified that their cargo is being
landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra-hazardous
godowns of the Holt's Wharf
and stored at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damag-
ed cargo is to be left in the
godown, where they will be ex-
amined at 10 a.m. March 18, 1919,
by the Company's surveyors,
Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented
within a month of the steamer's
arrival here after which they
cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
godown, and all goods remaining
after March 22, will be subject to
rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.
Consignees are requested to
send in their bills of lading for
counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Agents.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1919.

TIDE TABLE.

From 17th Mar. to 23rd Mar.

Day	Hour	High Water Mean Time	Low Water Mean Time
Mon. 17	10	10.15	4.15
Tues. 18	10	10.15	4.15
Wed. 19	10	10.15	4.15
Thurs. 20	10	10.15	4.15
Fri. 21	10	10.15	4.15
Sat. 22	10	10.15	4.15
Sun. 23	10	10.15	4.15

m morning. a afternoon.

HOTELS.

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Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

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and OTUBARI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

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WAKAMATSU, MOU, KURE, KOBE,
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YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
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TOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN,
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ENTERTAINMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT 9.15 P.M. TO-NIGHT

The Romantic Pathé Photo Play

"WILL POWER"

One of these eloquent silent dramas of the screen brilliantly
acted & photographed by the very highest order.
Adapted from the Story by George Orton.

FREDONY'S REVUE

The Dancing Skeleton The Mystery of the Yellow Cabinet.
The Man with the 1000 tricks.

MISS TESSIE TURNER THAT RAGTIME GIRL

Miss Asta Erichsen Malle Léand
Renowned Soprano in her Oriental Dances.

Prices \$1.50 \$1.00 & 80 cents.

MATINEE.

Thursday 20th March at 5.15 p.m.

THE WOLF OF DEST

An Imp Drama Featuring
Violet Mersereau and Billie Garwood.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

TEL. No. 1743. CORONET TEL. No. 1743.

TC-NIGHT

AT

5.15 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

D. W. GRIFFITH'S

Big 7-part production

"THE ESCAPE"

CHARLIE IN THE POLICE

Col Heza Liar Gets Married

Etc., Etc.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

HOTELS.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:—
THE HONGKONG HOTELThe leading Hotel in the Far East.
THE REPULSE BAY HOTELThe coming seaside resort of South China.
(opening in the Summer of 1919).
THE HOTEL MARSHESThe headquarters of the Canadian Pacific
(Office premises) Ocean Services, and the leading American
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The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and
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banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment,
decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or
representative will call on communicating with

Telephone No. 453, Catering Department.

Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

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1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

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